The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO. 1702 — MASSILLON, OHIO, MAY 25, 1893 — XXXII—NO. 7.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standard time 5 minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING

NORTH.

No. 34 (starts here)	4:25 a. m
No. 36	9:27 a. m
No. 38, daily	3:50 p. m
No. 42 (stops here)	6:30 p. m.
No. 72, local	3:27 a. m

SOUTH.

No. 41 (starts here)	6:30 a. m
No. 35, daily	10:21 a. m
No. 37	3:50 p. m.
No. 39 (stops here)	7:55 p. m
No. 75, local	12:35 p. m

Train No. 35 only runs as far as Uhrichsville. Nos. 41 and 37 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)	4:35 a. m
No. 4	8:45 a. m
No. 6	1:07 p. m
No. 8 (stops here.)	7:30 p. m

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)	6:15 a. m.
No. 5	1:12 p. m.
No. 7	6:25 p. m.
No. 6 (stops here)	10:55 p. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS,
Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH	SOUTH
No. 25, Exp...9:49 a. m.	No. 2 Exp...10:23 a. m.
" 27, Exp...4:15 a. m.	38 Exp... 3:42 p. m.
" 3, Exp...3:09 p. m.	" 28, Exp...10:42 p. m.
" 7, Exp...7:53 p. m.	" 5, Exp...7:20 a. m.

Train 5 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:25 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from the West), Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. No 3 for Wooster Shreve and all points west.

Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

No. 2 has an assured connection with P. F W. & C. No. 31 from the east, and No. 7 returning connects with P. F. W. & C. No. 26 for the east, thus enabling our patrons at Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Salem, etc., to make a round trip to Columbus in one day.

A. S. MILLER, Chief Clerk, G. P. Dept.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:25 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:25 a. m., leave Canton at 9:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Canton at 4:25 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:05 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon 6:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 6:05 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E Ry.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney-Spaldin Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on standard time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly, 5:30 o'clock a. m. to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the half hours, from 5:30 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service, or more particular information inquire of

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

East.	West.
3:00 a. m.	3:40 a. m.
7:39 a. m.	8:43 a. m.
12:32 p. m.	11:02 a. m.
1:45 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
8:33 p. m.	11:46 p. m.
8:47 p. m.	

LEWIS' 98 perct. LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED
(PATENTED)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, washing bottles, paints, trees, etc.

PENNA. SALT M'F'G. CO.
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

PROTESTS POURING IN.

Great Opposition to Sunday Opening of the Fair.

THE COMMISSIONERS CONSIDER IT.

The Minnesota Building to be Dedicated on June 1—The Editors Attend a Reception in High Life, Two Hundred Feet Above Ground.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Telegrams continue to pour into the national commission regarding Sunday opening, and when Commissioner de Young called the national body to order a good-sized sack of these communications adorned the president's desk. They were from all parts of the country and were of the same import: "Keep the gates of the World's fair closed on Sunday."

Commissioner Burton of Kansas, chairman of the judiciary committee, supported the minority report. He began by stating that the opposition did not deny the creative act and gave to the commission and the Exposition company an absolute right to close or open the gates on Sunday. But that right was taken away from both bodies by the so-called souvenir act. The conditions imposed in that act made it the duty of the commission to keep the gates closed

WORLD'S FAIR—NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING.

Sunday. The question upon which the minds of the judiciary committee diverged was as to whether the conditions of the souvenir act had been complied with. The souvenir money, he thought, was intended to be a gift. It was a mighty mean and small gift when the great fair was considered, and the American congress imposed conditions which the Exposition corporation had decided were impossible to comply with. Then the original discretionary power reverted to the directory and the commission in regard to fixing a Sunday opening rule, and he hoped next Sunday would see the Fair opened by an amicable arrangement.

A motion was made to substitute the minority for the majority report. When the matter came to a vote the motion prevailed by a vote of 30 yeas to 27 nays. Then the motion to adopt the minority report was put and lost, and so the commissioners refused to concur in the resolution to revoke the rule forbidding the opening of the fair gates of the fair on Sunday.

Minnesota day has been finally decided upon. Thursday, June 1, is adopted in place of the former date, June 5. The time for holding the affair was left to suit the convenience of the

WORLD'S FAIR—THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING

governor of the state, who decided upon June 1. On that day he will be present with his staff, and also the officers of the commission and many Minnesota people.

The members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association attended a reception in high life. The reception was held on the roof promenade of the manufactures and liberal arts building, and an elevator company whose "lifts" run to the roof, was the host. The elevators run over 200 feet into the air from near the center of the big building, and the promenade extends around the crown of the roof of the structure, making the distance around it nearly three-quarters of a mile.

Coke Prospects Brighter.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—The coke trade is showing signs this week of awakening up and pulling itself out of the old rut in which it has been since the first of the year. This week the H. C. Frick Coke company are fixing up many of their idle ovens and have some of the largest plants they own in full operation and producing coke six days in the week. The McClure Coke company also is making good running time, and will blow in some ovens this week. As a consequence of these active operations by the large companies, the small coke concerns are the sufferers.

The Rebels Victorious.

GRANADA, Nicaragua, May 24.—The revolutionary soldiers stood bravely against the attack of Sacaza's soldiers and won a battle which is expected to be the turning point of the revolution. As the government army advanced toward Masaya the artillery of the insurgents opened fire. The advance was temporarily checked, but the columns were reformed and the assault was renewed with vigor and determination. The charge was again ineffective. Then the insurgent troops advanced bravely into the struggle and after a hot fight forced the government soldiers to retire.

A Successor to McLeod.

BOSTON, May 24.—There was just a quorum of 10 of the 17 directors of the Boston and Maine railroad present at the meeting here. President McLeod's letter of resignation was presented to the meeting. In it he says he accepted the office of president, representing the interest of the Reading railroad in the Boston and Maine. He says the contemplated traffic arrangements between the two companies would be mutually advantageous. Hon. Frank Jones will be re-chosen president at the next meeting of the board.

Two Trains Wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—A special from Perkasie, Pa., states that just as the southbound express train emerged from the tunnel it crashed into a coal train which was backing off the switch at the station. The engine, baggage car and smoker passed through the coal train, but the force of the shock swung the coal cars around and they struck and demolished the three remaining coaches. The debris and timbers fell all about the passengers, but no one was injured.

THE M'DONALD CASE.

Some Damaging Evidence Against the Ohio Inspector.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—Some sensational evidence was elicited today in the investigation of State Shop Inspector W. Z. McDonald. Deputy Inspector Evan H. Davis of Cleveland was on the stand all day. In direct examination he produced statements from the money order department of the Cleveland postoffice and of the United States express office there through which he received his remittance of expense money from Inspector McDonald. He said this was all the money he had received.

The sums sent him were compared with the vouchers in the auditor's office, which McDonald filled out and drew, and it was found in nearly every case the voucher was two or three times as large as the expense account rendered. Davis received only $270 as expense money in the year, while the total of the vouchers drawn by McDonald for this purpose was $1,176. On cross-examination Davis did not hold up his evidence very well, however.

Didn't Appreciate Petting.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., May 24.—Dr. E. C. Clarke, a retired dentist of this city, had a thrilling adventure with an infuriated cow. Midway between the Main and Mound street bridges he met a boy leading a cow to pasture. His sympathy was at once enlisted in the cow's behalf, and he began to stroke her in an affectionate manner. She very much disapproved of the doctor's advances, and rushed him into the canal, accelerating his flight by an ungentle prod in the bosom of his trousers that landed him in water at least five feet deep. Quite a number of people saw the doctor's plight and rushed to his assistance, but he was none the worse for the adventure, excepting his involuntary plunge in the dirty water.

Opposed to a Pardon.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—The proposed pardon of Paschal B. Lang, the Brown county newspaper man serving a term in the penitentiary for forgery and illicit relations with an insane woman, will not be granted without opposition. It is the opinion of the prison physicians that Lang is a victim of consumption and that continued confinement will shorten his life. Upon this ground it is understood that a pardon is to be recommended. This information has reached Brown county and a protest is being made by a delegation from that county.

May Lose His Job.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—A question has been raised as to the eligibility of Dr. J. A. Sterritt to perform the duties of deputy food and dairy inspector. The doctor is a member of the legislature, and the claim is made that this bars him from filling the position to which he was appointed by Commissioner McNeal. On the other hand, it is argued that he is simply an employe of the department and not a state officer in the meaning of the law, which prohibits members of the legislature from appointment to other positions.

They Appealed to Cleveland.

ALLIANCE, O., May 24.—A citizens mass meeting was held in the Presbyterian church in this city to protest against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. The following telegram was read and ordered sent to President Cleveland: "The citizens of Alliance appeal to you to see to it that the directors of the World's Fair do not disgrace the nation by opening the gates on the Sabbath. We beg of you to stop it, if it requires the force of the United States army."

A Janitor in Luck.

FOSTORIA, O., May 24.—By the settlement of his father's estate, George Eddy, janitor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, has fallen heir to $54,000. Mr. Eddy has lived in this city for several years and has frequently spoken of his prospects to his friends. Owing to the dissatisfaction of other heirs as to the will the settlement was postponed until recently. Mr. Eddy is aged about 55 years and has supported himself and three children by doing odd jobs about the city.

Favor Sunday Closing.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 23.—Eight churches representing 3,000 members held two mass meetings to protest against opening the World's fair on Sunday. Resolutions were passed and telegams sent to President Cleveland, Governor McKinley and the World's fair directors. One hundred persons who had intended going to the World's fair pledged themselves not to go if it was opened on Sunday.

An Agitator Suicides.

HULL, May 24.—The union dock laborers of Hull have resumed work. The union men and so-called free laborers worked together without friction. Many of those who had been on strike were unable to obtain places. Order prevailed everywhere, but special police were detailed to suppress any outbreak that might occur. Chesterfield, the local secretary of the Dock Laborers' union, cut his throat and is in a critical condition

Destroyed by Fire.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 24.—A large portion of the town of Carbondale, in the southern part of the state, was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $80,000.

A New Mormon Church.

MIDDLETOWN, O., May 23.—The Latter Day Saints are about to establish a church in this city. Commodious quarters in Oakland have been fitted up and the church will be fitted up immediately. The sect about to establish their church here are known as the Josephites, to distinguish them from the Brighamites. The latter do not oppose polygamy, and have in many instances a number of wives. The former are very hostile to such practices. Mort Williams is the leader of the struggling body of worshippers.

THE BRIGGS CASE UP.

Great Interest Being Taken in the Trial.

CRAIG AND SMITH HAVE A TILT.

Dr. Briggs Tries to Speak, but is Prevented by the Moderator—The Majority and Minority Reports of the Judicial Committee Made.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—At no time since the General Assembly began its sessions in this city has there been so large an attendance as there was when the report of the judicial committee in the Briggs case was read. Dr. Briggs occupied a chair immediately in front of the pulpit and to the right of the moderator. He sat quietly throughout the preliminary proceedings, and as Dr. Baker read from the report from time to time he took notes as quietly as if, instead of being the central figure, he was almost counsel of the man under religious indictment. Moderator Craig called for absolute quiet so that the men upon whom such great and tremendous duty involved might be able to hear calmly and dispassionately all that might be said. "In the name of God and the Presbyterian church," said Dr. Craig, "I beg you to keep perfectly quiet. I should be mortified beyond the possibility of expression if any man were to be disturbed by any evidence of disapproval. I would, if it be in my power, stamp it out with a ruthless hand."

The majority report recites the case of the church against Dr. Briggs as being in the nature of an appeal. The judicial committee have examined the papers and find the appeal in order, and recommend that it be entertained and issued and that the case proceed to trial. The resolutions submitted are as follows:

Resolved, That the general assembly finds that due notice of the appeal in this case has been given and that the appeal and the specifications of the errors alleged have been filed in due time, and that the appeal is in order in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline

Resolved, That after the judgment, the notices of appeal and the specifications of errors alleged have been read and the parties have been heard, viz., the prosecuting committee and the Presbytery of New York, as to whether such appeal shall be entertained, three hours being allotted for such hearing, viz., one and one-half hours to each party, and after hearing from the members of the assembly, three hours being allotted for such hearing, the assembly shall then vote upon the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the appeal from the decision and final judgment of the Presbytery of New York, rendered Jan. 9, 1893, be entertained by the general assembly, and it is ordered that the case proceed to trial in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline.

The minority report was read by the Rev. S. J. Nicolls, D.D., of St. Louis. He said he knew that in making a minority report he and his associates were under suspicion already as appearing to oppose the appeal. This was not their attitude; they were not antagonizing the claim of power in the assembly to entertain the appeal.

The minority report was then read. It recommends that the majority report be amended by striking out all that follows, beginning with the recommendation that the appeal be entertained and issued and substituting the following:

"We find the appeal in order and recommend that the parties be heard in accordance with the provisions of the book of discipline. Among the reasons for this, it is stated, that the majority report by recommending that the appeal be entertained and issued, prejudges the same by advising the assembly to do what the book of discipline says shall be determined only after the parties shall have been heard." It is further declared that the majority report is contrary to both the letter and spirit of the book of discipline, and for that and no other reasons recited should be amended

The first resolution was adopted nem con. Then a motion to pass the second resolution was offered. Mr. Cutcheon of Detroit moved to strike out the limitation of time of debate by the parties in interest to three hours, but the assembly refused to remove the restriction. At this point Professor Briggs rose as if to address the assembly. Immediately a buzz of comment swept over the house, while he and the moderator engaged in an animated colloquy upon his right to be heard at that time. Professor Briggs yielded to Dr. Craig and resumed his seat. This was the prelude of an incident that created some comment on the floor.

The moderator said: "I would suggest in the interest of brotherly kindness and peace—"

"Say justice," exclaimed a voice from the gallery, which was said to be that of Professor Henry Preserved Smith of Cincinnati, who is under condemnation of the Cincinnati presbytery for preaching similar to that of Professor Briggs.

"You wait," retorted Moderator Craig sternly. "Don't you put words into my mouth. I speak for my brotherly kindness and peace, which are higher than justice, for out of them comes justice." The moderator then said that Professor Briggs had asked him the privilege of speaking, but that he had insisted that the professor had no right to speak at that time. Dr. Craig said, however, that there would be a time when his brother, Professor Briggs, should speak. The moderator then announced that in accordance with the book of government, the assembly would be turned into a judicial court of the Lord Jesus Christ and, following the rules of procedure, called for a reading of the judgment notice of appeal, the appeals and the specifications of all errors alleged, which was done.

Fell Dead in Church.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., May 24.—Mrs. Gottlieb Fox of Mifflin township attended divine service at the township church. While the communion cup was being served she gave a cry of pain and fell over dead. She was 60 years of age and over 300 pounds in weight.

Cash For the Monument.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—State Treasurer Cope has forwarded to Levi T. Schofield of Cleveland, $24,000 in payment for the Ohio monument at the World's fair. Mr. Schofield is the contractor for the monument.

VISITED MT. VERNON.

The Infanta Has a Band Play the Star Spangled Banner.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Infanta Eulalie and her party visited the grave of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, today, accompanied by the diplomatic corps. It was originally intended that a reception to the diplomatic corps should be given by the infanta at the Arlington last night, but this was changed, and the members of the corps were received by her on board the steamer at its wharf before the start was made for Mt. Vernon.

The infanta was serenaded by the Marine band, and on being asked if there was any selection she would like to hear, asked the band to play the "Star Spangled Banner," which was magnificently rendered.

Souvenirs for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The Russian minister, in a message from Washington to Francis B. Reeves, asks that gentleman and Colonel Biddle and Rudolph Blankenburg to meet him on the Russian flagship Dimitri Donskoi at this port next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock when he will present them with souvenirs in the name of the czar. Messrs. Reeves, Biddle and Blankenburg visited Russia last year during the famine and superintended the distribution of the supplies sent by the citizens of Philadelphia on the steamers Indiana and Missouri.

Bad Landslide in Norway.

CHRISTIANA, May 24.—Another and more serious landslide has occurred at Vaerdalen, Norway, just north of Trondhiem, where a number of farms were recently buried under an avalanche of slime. A quantity of land, 5 by 10 kilometers, in the Levanger valley became dislodged and slid down on the soil below, destroying 22 homesteads and 50 cottages. A vast area is flooded, and many persons are missing and it is feared they have perished.

Negro Murderers Lynched.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24.—Ephraim Mulcher, who brutally murdered J. J. Brown, a prominent business man of Nichols, Ga., and another negro who was quarreling with Brown when he was killed, were captured, and as the officers were taking them to Douglass they were overpowered by a mob and the prisoners were lynched. Mulcher and the other negro were hanged on the same tree. Their bodies were riddled with bullets.

Judge Dewey Dies Near Panama.

PANAMA, May 24.—The Star and Herald announces the death of Judge James S. Dewey of Detroit, Mich., which took place on the 10th inst. at Gorgona station, on the canal. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

May Meet at Mt. Gretna.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—The National Farmers' alliance encampment will be held at Mount Gretna if satisfactory arrangements can be made, and, if not, near Washington or Baltimore in the middle of August.

He Slept on Duty.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—E. R. Armstrong, a Pike county guard at the penitentiary, has been suspended for sleeping on duty

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Fourteen lives were lost in the Michigan forest fires.

Chinese highbinders are again at work in San Francisco.

An international congress of miners is in session at Brussels to demand an eight hour day

The Boston City hospital will send to the World's fair a fine exhibit of surgical appliances.

A change of venue has been granted in the Dr. Thatcher Graves murder case, at Denver, Col.

The sugar season in Cuba has about ended. The estimated yield of the whole island is 800,000 tons.

Second Comptroller of the Treasury B. F. Gilkeson of Pennsylvania has handed his resignation to Secretary Carlisle.

The Brazilian war vessel Almirante Barrose was wrecked near Ras Gharcb, a port in the Gulf of Suez, and is a total loss.

Premier Giolitti has returned to power in Italy, having formed a cabinet, which with two exceptions, is the same as the old one

Girl compositors are on a strike at Charles City, Ia., on account of an order that they should go to bed every night at 9:30 o'clock.

Vice President Peck, of the World's fair directory, is in Chicago endeavoring to secure better World's fair railroad passenger rates

A meeting of policy holders in the Order of Iron Hall will be held at Indianapolis, at which an attempt at reorganization will be made

Charles Marshall and Jennie Fleming, who were caught "spooning" in a Baltimore park, were fined between them a sum of $30 and costs.

Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden addressed a deputation of workingmen, congratulating them on the advances made by the labor party in England

The graves of Admiral Farragut and wife in Woodlawn cemetery, New York, were decorated by about 200 members of the Farragut association.

Mr. Rizzo has been rejected by the state department as American consular agent at Fez and has failed to obtain a similar position from Brazil and Portugal.

The international fleet in the Hudson is fast disappearing. The Arethuse and the Argentine cruisers have sailed, and the Russians leave at the end of the week.

Sailors from the Russian warship Dimitri Donskoi buried one of their comrades at New York, using the picturesque funeral service of the Greek church.

Owing to the oversight or neglect of a Baltimore undertaker to secure a burial permit, a funeral was interrupted at the graveside and postponed for three days.

The plan for the refunding of the Northern Pacific is leaking out. A note issue of $15,000,000 is to be made, backed by a New York Trust company, and secured by stock deposits.

Lloyd Aspinwall, a well-known man of New York, of high social standing, has been sued for a $1,000 butcher's bill and is in contempt of court. He said he only had 50 cents in bank.

The zeal of certain priests of the Newark diocese to display their fidelity to Bishop Wigger in following his example in refusing to attend the recent reception to Mgr. Satolli may lead to serious difficulties.

BIG DAMAGE BY STORM.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan Swept.

TWO MEN KILLED AT CLEVELAND.

A Number of Persons Also Injured in the Ohio Lake City—Louisville Has a Second Experience With a Cyclone—Other Towns Visited.

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—Two men were killed at the Cleveland rolling mills in Newburg during the cyclone. The new steel cupola was blown down and four men, who were on the scaffold, fell 80 feet. Jake Bavish was killed instantly. An Italian, named Mike, was caught by a steel beam and crushed to death. It required jacks to lift the beam from his body, which was horribly crushed. Tommy McGuire had both legs and back broken, and will die. Another unknown man was severely injured, but will recover The steel cupola is a total wreck.

A scaffolding at the new Bradley building, corner of Erie and Superior streets, was blown down and four men were injured: William O'Neill, Miles Johnson, Michael Murphy, and Michael Hughes. The injured were taken to Lakeside hospital. Telephone, telegraph, electric light, and street railway wires were terribly mixed up. The trolley current was grounded in the public square by a broken guy rope of the electric light masts, causing a pyrotechnic display, and blockade of cars. The Big Four freight house on the docks was almost entirely unroofed.

A Cincinnati dispatch says. A terrible storm of wind and rain swept over this section of the country There was no great damage as far as known in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati, but at Elwood, Ind., the roof of the American Tinplate company's building was blown off, and many small dwelling houses were lifted from their foundations. At Vanceburg, Ky., one house was blown down, and many others damaged more or less.

At Celina, O., several houses and many trees were blown down. At Fort Recovery the damage to property was considerable

At Kenton, O., trees of six inches in diameter were twisted off, chimneys toppled over, and fences were blown in all directions.

At Akron, the new shop of the Akron Boiler company, 53 by 235 feet, was demolished. Loss, $8,000; no insurance.

The damage done in the vicinity of Columbus, Ind., is estimated at $20,000, and reports are coming in which will greatly increase this amount. The telegraph service in every direction is badly crippled.

Michigan Storm Swept.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mich., May 24.—A terrific cyclone visited Plainfield, destroying many buildings. It is not yet learned that anyone was injured. The storm was severe, leveling trees and damaging houses. Reports from the surrounding country say that much damage was done to farm buildings and barns. Waterloo, Dansville, White Oak and Unadilla also suffered. At Lenawee Junction the houses of Elvin Ones, George Randall and Thomas Bennett were badly damaged and many barns were destroyed. The roads between Adrian and Tecumseh are strewn with debris and are impassable. At Romulus the Romulus Manufacturing company's building was completely demolished.

A Cyclone at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—Again a cyclone has worked its will upon Louisville. Dwellings are ruined and streets are filled with the wreckage of roofs, broken and uprooted trees, remains of walls and twisted wires. No lives are known to be lost, and few of the injuries received are serious.

Fighting Among Themselves.

TIFFIN, O., May 24.—Members of the gaming fraternity have begun an internecine war, which bids fair to drive them all from the city. S. J. Patterson, proprietor of a gaming-house here, attempted to drive Andy Crigley, a Kenton sport, from the city, and assaulted him with a brick. Patterson was arrested and fined, and Crigley forfeited his appearance bond and has gone to Chicago, accompanied by others of the green cloth gentry.

Drunk When Married.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 24.—An interesting alimony case was heard at Carrolton. William and Eliza Gibson of Sherrodsville, were married over a year ago, but their married life has not been a happy one because of the husband's drinking Gibson admitted that he was so drunk when he was married that he could not recollect the minister's name

Remarkable Longevity.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 23.—There is now living in Hanover township, this county, a family that is perhaps unequaled in longevity in the state. Joseph and Margaret Sultner, both now over 90 years of age, were married in 1821, and nine years afterward removed to this county from their home in Pennsylvania. Their first child was born in 1821, and since then 10 more have been added to the list, the youngest having been born in 1842. These 11 children are all living, and their average age is 62 years.

A Suspicion of Murder.

FREMONT, O., May 23.—"Drowned in Sandusky river," was the coroner's verdict in regard to Nelson Barendt, who was found in the river about three weeks ago at this place. The verdict does not go into details, and it is thought by some that there are suspicions that the unfortunate tailor was foully dealt with. It has been learned that Barendt had more money than usual on his person the last day he was seen, and other circumstances that have developed seem to give foundation to suspicions.

An Elmira Bank Fails.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 24.—The Elmira National bank has closed its doors. The failure is the result of Colonel Robinson's recent financial trouble.

A PENURIOUS HEBREW.

He Refuses to Buy a Burial Permit for His Child.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 23.—Officials have learned that Max Bunswitz, a peddler, recently had a child die, and in order to avoid expense he refused to secure a burial permit, but taking the body after dark buried it in the Jewish cemenery.

The officials controlling the cemetery, as well as the city officials, have decided to prosecute the accused. Bunswitz came here from Massillon.

An Accident Narrowly Averted.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 23.—As a car was going westward about two miles from this city, toward Wellsville, an immense mass of rock weighing fully 250 tons broke loose from the brow of the cliff 200 feet above the track and came crashing down. The car escaped by scarcely a minute of time and fortunately no one was hurt. The impact of the rock upon the road crushed the solid stone formation to the depth of nearly three feet. The obstruction, which measured 20 feet in length by 10 in depth and 15 in width, remained upon the track and workmen are now blasting it to pieces with dynamite.

A Double Tragedy.

DAYTON, O., May 23.—A terrible tragedy was enacted here in which a man crazed with liquor and jealousy first killed his wife and then himself. The uxoricide and suicide was Charles H. Weidner, lately a resident at Muncie, Ind. He and his wife separated last January. Since that time she has conducted a boarding house at 231 Huston avenue. Weidner, having come to Dayton from Muncie, Ind., went to her house and, after a few angry words, shot her twice, fatally. He then sent a bullet crashing into his own head, and died instantly.

Tuesday's National League Games.

										R	H	E
At Pittsburg—												
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	*—	8	10	2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	4	7	5
At Baltimore—										R	H	E
Baltimore	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1—	7	10	5
New York	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0—	5	6	2
At Brooklyn—										R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	*—	9	11	5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	4	3
At Chicago—										R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	*—	8	9	1
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	6	7	3
At Louisville—										R	H	E
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2—	4	7	2
Cincinnati	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	*—	8	12	1
At Philadelphia—										R	H	E
Boston	0	4	3	0	1	6	0	1	3—	18	15	2
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	6	13	7

Standing of the Clubs.

CLUBS.	W.	L.	Pct.	CLUBS.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	10	4	.714	Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Pittsburg	12	7	.632	Baltimore	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	12	7	.632	Wash.	9	12	.429
Phila	11	8	.579	New York	8	13	.381
St. Louis	12	9	.571	Chicago	8	13	.381
Boston	11	10	.524	Louisville	3	11	.214

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, May 23.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15½@16c.

BUTTER Eigin creamery, 24@25c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21½@23c; fancy country roll, 20@21c; low grade and cooking, 8@10c; grease, 5@8c.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, new, 10½@10¾c; New York, 11@11½c; fine fall make, fancy new Ohio Swiss bricks, 15@15½c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 17@17½c; Limburger, fall make, 15c; Ohio Swiss, 16@17c, as to quality; Swiss loaves, in boxes, ½c higher

POULTRY Large, 85@95c per pair; small, 70@75c; ducks, 80@$1.00, geese, $1.00@1.10; turkeys, 14@15c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, 15@18c per pound; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 9@10c

WHEAT No. 1 red, 75@78c; No. 2 red, 74@74½c; No. 3 red, 69@70c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 52½@53c; high mixed ear, 51½@52c; mixed ear, 49½@50½c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 51½@52½c; high mixed shelled, 51@52c, mixed shelled, 49½@50½c.

OATS No. 1 white, 41@41½c; No. 2 white, 39½@40½c; extra No. 3 white, 39@39½c, No 3, 37½@38½c; mixed, 33@36c.

FLOUR (jobbers' prices)—Fancy brands, $4.75@5.00; standard winter patents, $4.50@4.75; spring patents, $4.50@4.75; straight winter, $4.00@4.25; clear winter, $3.75@4.00; XXX bakers', $4.00@4.15; rye, $4.25@3.50.

HAY Choice timothy, $15.75@16.00; No. 1 timothy, $15.00@15.50, No. 2 timothy, $14.00@14.50; mixed clover and timothy, $14.50@15.00; packing, $6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $6.50@9.00; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay, $17.00@20.00

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 23

CATTLE—Receipts liberal; demand good; market steady and strong Prime, $5.60@5.80; good, $5.40@5.55; good butchers, $4.25@4.75; rough fat, $4.00@4.30; fair light steers, $3.10@3.60 light stockers, $3.10@3.60; good fat cows and heifers, $3.25@4.00, bulls and stags, $3.00@3.50; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00; bologna cows, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Supply light and, with fair demand, the market rules steady; no good tops on sale. Best medium and heavy Philadelphias, $7.35@7.90; good mixed, $7.80@7.85; best light to heavy Yorkers, $7.70 7.80; common to fair Yorkers, $7.60 @7.70; roughs, $5.50@6.75.

SHEEP—Supply liberal; nearly all common; market very dull on common and medium; good ones strong; extra, $5.30@5.40; good, $4.90@5.20; fair $3.80@4.50; common, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $3.00@5.50; good to prime lambs, $5.80@6.40; common to fair lambs, $4.50@5.80; veal calves $5.00@6.00; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, May 23.

HOGS—Market firm; receipts, 1,668 head; shipments, 1,966 head; common, $6.85@7.35; fair to good light, $7.10@7.50; do packing, $7.40@7.60; butchers', $7.60@7.70.

CATTLE—Market steady; receipts, 528 head; shipments, 530; common,

HEAD TO HEAD COLLISION.

A MORNING WRECK ON THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

Confusion of Orders Results in a Very Serious Property Loss, Two Miles from Massillon Station—The Main Track Blocked for Several Hours.

Two engines crashed into each other head to head, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie main track, directly opposite the Massillon cemetery, at a few minutes after 8 o'clock Saturday morning. They were both going at a rapid rate, with heavy trains behind them. The engineers and firemen jumped and saved their lives, and all hands escaped without injury except Lewis Hoffman, bridge repairer, one of whose feet struck a stone, and was severely sprained.

The fourth section of train No. 21, drawn by engine 59, south bound empties, was in charge of Conductor Phil Moore, and Engineer Johnson. No. 22, engine 40, north bound coal train, in charge of Conductor Larson and Engineer Doyley, expected to pass No. 21 at Massillon. A collision was inevitable, unless they should see each other in time to stop. The C., L & W. parallels the W. & L. E at the point where the meeting occurred, and it is impossible to determine upon which track approaching trains are running. The result was that the engines met, their speed having been very slightly reduced befor the impact came. Engine 40 is most seriously damaged. Its cab is demolished and the more delicate portions of the machinery are injured. Eight empty cars and six loaded coal cars were tossed into kindling wood. As the engines did not jump the rails, the task of clearing the track is greatly lessened.

OHIO CROP CONDITIONS.

The Outlook not so Very Bad Upon the Whole.

Crop conditions for the state, as reported by the State Board of Agriculture are as follows:

Northern section—With the exception of frosts on the 7th, 8th and 9th, in some localities, but without any damaging results, the week has been unusually favorable for the farmer. Plowing for oats and corn has been vigorously pushed, and seeding of oats done quite extensively, there being but little now to sow. Corn planting has begun, and potato planting has been done to some extent. A marked improvment is noted in the condition of wheat, oats, and grass. Pasture and meadows are doing finely, and in fact growing crops of every description have shown marked growth and a decided improvement. The fruit crop promises to be very large, except the apple, which is not yet in blossom, and looks poorly. Peach, pear, cherry and plum trees are in full blossom and look well.

Middle Section—The week opened with fair and pleasant weather and closed with cool local showers. Farm work has progressed rapidly. A large amount of plowing has been done and some corn has been planted. Oats are not all in the ground, but those in are making fair growth generally. Wheat grows finely but in some districts is rank and spotted. Potatoes are not all plathed, and in some localities will have to be replanted owing to the rot caused by previous wet weather. Garden truck is a little backward but doing well. Clover, timothy, pstures and meadows are doing nicely. Some stock is on pasture. Tobacco plants are numerous but small. Fruit is generally in good condition and safe, except that the apple bloom is light, and cherries are reported to be dropping.

THE LINE FENCE LAW.

What the Statutes of Ohio Have to Say About It.

Somebody wants to know what the line fence law in Ohio is, so here is the section. The owner, or lessee for three or more years, of land adjoining a fence, of whatsoever material constructed, in all respects, such as a good husbandman ought to keep, erected by the owner, or lessee for one or more years, on the line of his land, who makes or causes to be made an inclosure adjoining such fence, so that such fence answers the purpose of inclosing, shall pay the owner of such fence already erected one-half the value of so much thereof as serves as a partition fence, to be judged by the township in which the fence is situated; and the amount so adjudged, if not paid may be recovered by the owner of such fence with costs of suit; but nothing in this chapter contained, shall apply to the inclosure of lots in municipal incorporations. The compensation (Section 1530) for trustees making such division is $1 50 per day, to be paid equally by the parties.

THE MASSILLON CLUB.

Mr. Burton Will be its President for One Year.

The annual meeting of the Massillon Club was held last night, in the Club house parlor, for the purpose of electing new officers. The result was the selection of the following board of managers:

President, J. P. Burton.
First vice president, W. K. L. Warwick.
Second vice president, G. L. Albrecht.
Treasurer, W. F. Ricks.
Secretary, Edwin L. Arnold.
Directors, Warren E. Russell, Frank Silk, and A. P. L. Pease, for one year each; Per Lee Hunt, C. L. McLain and F. L Baldwin, for two years each.

President Burton named the following committees:

House—Messrs. Russell, McLain and Arnold; membership—Messrs. Hunt, Baldwin and Pease;—auditing—Messrs. Albrecht, Warwick and Silk.

Starved to Death

In midst of plenty. Unfortunate, unnecessary, yet we hear of it often. Infants thrive physically and mentally when properly fed. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is undoubtedly the safest and best infant food obtainable. Grocers and druggists.

THE INDEPENDENT sets the pace.

FOR MOTHER AND MISS.

The gown on the right is of grayish-blue whipcord. Around the bottom of the skirt is a ruching of golden brown satin, headed with two rows of velvet of the same shade as the satin. The full upper sleeves are of grayish-blue silk shot with brown and finished at the elbows with brown satin rosettes. The young miss on the left wears a dress of biscuit-colored veiling. The hem of the skirt is headed with a ruched ribbon of olive green. The belt and shoulder trimmings are of silk to match the ruche

WEST MAIN STREET BIDS.

THEY ARE OPENED IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER TODAY.

Prices Range from $1 80 to $1.05 Per Square Yard—Twelve Bids Submitted and Louis Mayer, of Lancaster, Submits the Lowest Figures.

The bids for the paving of West Main street with brick were opened at 12 m. today by Mayor Reed and City Clerk Bayliss in the presence of Messrs. Young, of the paving and grading committee, and Volkmor, of the street and alley committee, of the city council. The bids were accompanied by certified checks of $500 each. It will require about a million and a half of brick to pave the required distance, from the canal to Henry street The proposals are as follows:

PRICE COMPLETE PER YARD.

Louis Mayer, Lancaste.	
Mass llon brick	$1 08½
Canton Malvern	1 05½
Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Co.	
Massillon brick	1 80
Hering & Straub, Mansfield.	
Massillon brick	1 15
Snyder & Clementz, Massil lon.	
Massillon brick	1 05
Loeffler & Dennison.	
Massillon brick	1 09
Canton-Malvern brick	$1 12½
Sandy Valley brick	$1 10
North Industry brick	$1 11½
Freshwater & Boran, Steubenville.	
Massillon brick	$1 20
Ca ton-Malvern brick	1 21
C. Rosser & C Dawson, Bellaire.	
Massillon brick	1 17

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

CANTON, May 19.—General I. R Sherwood, editor of the News-Democrat, and Lawyer J. J. Clark, had a personal collision, this morning, growing out of difficulties existing between them for several years. When Gen. Sherwood first moved to Canton, the two families became at once extremely intimate. The warm friendship turned to hatred as a result of the Koons-Clark Woman's Relief Corps affair. Mrs. Clark was president of the organization, and was charged by Mrs. Koons with the misappropriation of funds. Gen. Sherwood's paper covered the controversy very fully, and espoused the Koons side of the case. From time to time the Sherwoods and Clarks have exchanged compliments, and this morning, the heads of the two families came to blows, in South Market street. They were separated before serious damage was done. Shortly after this, young George Clark and James Sherwood, sons of the two men, met on the square, and after the exchange of angry words came to blows. The fight was a lively one and created much excitement. The police interfered, however, and lodged both young men in the city prison. They gave ball and will be given a hearing tomorrow morning.

The damage case of Grace Keggy against the city of Alliance, was settled yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The jury brought in a verdict of $1,000. judgement for the plaintiff.

Miss Keggy was severely injured by falling over a pile of brick placed on the walk by the city. No. danger signal.

The opening game at Canton, between the Inter State League teams, was played at the Hampdem park this afternoon, between the Canton's and Akron's. The street railway company ran cars to and from the lake every fifteen minutes during the game. And the attendance was large.

The case of Mary Bell against Harriet R. Doxsee, to recover wages due the plaintiff, who was a domestic, employed at the Doxsee residence, is being heard in the common pleas court, today.

The will of Paulina Bence, of Canton, has been filed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFER.

Massillon first ward—J. W. McClymonds to Neil Hardy, lot No. 105, $3,000.

Lawrence township—Dennis Brogham to J. and Francis Janosh, 75-100 acres, $42 50.

THE CAST COMPLETE.

A Fine Performance to be Given Next Week.

The cast has been arranged for the Luther entertainment which is to be given for the benefit of St. Timothy's Episcopal church in Bucher's opera house on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. It is as follows:

Luther ..... William Alban Ulman
Emp ror ..... Prof. E. A. Jones
Cardinal ..... Walter McLain
Elector ..... James Peacock
Monk ..... Walter McLain
Priests ..... Thos. Dillon, Jerome Shepley
Courtier ..... Nicholas Peacock
Prince Albert ..... Frank Glse
" Spalatin ..... Chas. Sterling
" Melancthnon Clarence A Diehlhenn
Elector's Guards ...Frank Atwater, Melvi le Everhard, Thorne Dillon, Harry Snyder.

NUNS.

Abbess ..... Miss B rtha Merwin
Catherine Von Bora ..... M ss Flo Shriver
Misses Carrie Shoemaker, Helen Ryder, Lillian Hamill, Lizzie Landon, Mrs. Charles Bayliss, Mrs. D. S Gardner, Mrs. C. F. Porter.
Choir Men ..... Per Lee Hunt, John E. McLain, W ll Rigdon, Clifford Manly Fred Justus, J. Snyder, Ralph Dangf r, George Lyon, Rob Hess, Harry Conrad, Clarence Diehlhenn, Dr. J P. Penberthy, Alfred Diethenn, Thomas Brown.
Bishop ..... Mr. Theo Focke
Peasant Girls ..... Misses Evelyn Albrecht, May White, Anna Edgar, Mame Oberlin, May Fox, Grace Ryder.

FELL OUT BACKWARD.

A Sunday Morning Accident on South Erie Street.

Last Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. Levi Stoner, accomponied by their son and Mrs. Lyda Hamilton, who is an aunt of Mrs. Stoner, left their home, west of the city, intending to spend the day at the home of Peter Miller, a few miles south of here. They were seated in a spring wagon, the two ladies occupying the rear seat.

In some manner this seat was loosened from its fastenings and the ladies were thrown backward to the ground. They were apparently very badly hurt, and as the accident occurred opposite D. M. Merrell's greenhouses, in South Erie street, they were taken to the cemetery lodge, and Drs. Hardy and Reed were called.

As the ladies were both badly bruised about the back and head and had suffered severe shocks to their nervous systems, the physicians forbade their removal for several days. Mrs. Merrell is doing everything for their comfort that is possible, and it is hoped and believed that both Mrs. Stoner and Mrs. Hamilton will soon recover.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

Anthony Howells Receives Word from Mr. Gresham.

Ex Senator Howells received official confirmation, Saturday, of his appointment as consul to Cardiff, from the state department at Washington. The salary is $2,000 per annum. He has no official instructions concerning the appointment of a clerk or deputy. It is probable that he will be obliged to leave for Cardiff about June 20.

Mr. Clay's Block.

Taylor Clay expects to begin the erection of a companion building to the new one he has recently finished at the corner of Clay and Main streets, second structure to have twice the width of the new building but in other respects to match. John H. Ogdon will move into the corner building pending the erection of the proposed block upon the site of his present rooms. When Mr. Clay has completely carried out his designs he will have addded a very handsome building to the business portion of town, creditable to himself, and likely to prove a remunerative investment.

The Luther entertainment to be given for the benefit of St. Timothy's Episcopal church, next Thursday and Friday evening, will open with an allegorical march, in which will appear 16th century characters in gorgeous and picturesque costumes impersonated by the best local talent. The Philadelphia Ledger calls it the most delightful entertainment and the Times says it is grand and worthy of all praises. Bucher's May 25th and 26th.

Wants should be made known in THE INDEPENDENT want columns.

OLIVE HARPER'S LETTER.

She Describes a Poem of a Bonnet and Reveals a Toilet Secret.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—There are a few women who like to be original in all they do, have or wear. There are others who would never dare to put on a garment unless some one else had worn a similar one. They are afraid that other folks would scorn them for iconoclasts. Not that half of them know what that means, but they do not want to lead for fear of making a false step and putting a bumblebee on a bonnet where fashion calls for a dragon fly, or a rose when cabbages are in style, as they sometimes are. Fortunately we have a few women who are not too timid to be individual, and who rather like to lead. Such women redeem fashion and dress from conventional commonplace and somehow evolve an idea with every gown, a fancy with every wrap and a poem with every bonnet.

For didn't I see a young woman yesterday, a decided looking though pretty woman, who had wrought a poem with her hat? It was of rough green straw and had no ribbon on it, but all over it lay single violets, each with its green stem. In some places there would be six or seven of these lovely flowers, all lying carelessly there. Some were fastened by but a thread and hung over the edge of the brim as if ready to fall off. Some-

PRETTY HATS AND BONNETS.

times there would be one little crushed blossom lying quite alone, and as I looked at it I heard the tale it told, and this was it: "There was a cool, shady, green place where a lot of purple wood violets grew. A little child was lured there and gathered its chubby hands full of the tender blossoms that it only knew how to love and not to preserve. It crushed the sweet flowers in hot little palms and kissed them to death and finally wandered away to find newer pleasures, letting the broken and bruised flowers fall on the grass forgotten."

Rather a long story for a hat to tell, but why not have everything we wear suggest something pleasant? When we do not, we sink nearly to the level of the savages who wear their strip of calico the same the year around, all cut the same length and shape for old and young. If we believe, like Walt Whitman, that we should treat our bodies with respect, we ought to try to make our clothes worthy, and I can conceive no worthier way than to make them something more than mere coverings.

Other hats I have seen this week Some of them were so pretty, but none so poetic as the first mentioned. There was a hat for a girl of 12, all lace and shirred lawn, with a shirred and pinked lining of pale pink florentine silk. On the top was a many looped bow of ribbon in a very tiny brocaded rosebud pattern. The hat was large and formed altogether by the reeds in the shirring.

Right here let me mention that a lady of my acquaintance, whose flesh was so firm and fair that every one longed to discover her secret, always kept a pint bottle, in which an ounce of alum was dissolved in a pint of rainwater, on her dressing table, and she used to moisten a part of her face every day and night with it and also rub a little under her eyes. It is very simple to make and very sure and quite harmless.

THE PICTURE COSTUME.

I haven't got quite through with hats yet, for I wish to mention a hat worn by a lady who does what I so admire—gets her clothes to look in some way like a picture, or at least to make her look like one. This hat is just like those worn by that wicked king who didn't think marriage was a failure and who didn't believe in divorce. But the lady wanted her hat small, as a small hat becomes her best, and so it sits upon her golden hair in its rich beauty, made of green velvet, with gold and jeweled buckle holding a pale pink plume.

I hardly know whether to say that the costume matched the hat or the hat the costume, but the gown was of green velvet of the dark myrtle shade, cut princess and made plain. There was a bertha of fine lace on the neck. The sleeves were slashed with pale pink satin, and the dainty little bag that hung by a golden chain was pink also. The gloves were light green. OLIVE HARPER.

AN ANCIENT HOOSIER.

REMINISCENCES BY ONE WHO KNEW HOW IT WAS HIMSELF.

How the Pioneers Suffered From Malaria and Milk Sickness, Were Poor For Want of a Market and Laughed at For Their Alleged Ignorance.

[Special Correspondence.]

HOWARD, Parke County, Ind., May 18.—As I sit on an old nail keg on the shady side of the old, old, battered little building in which my father "kept store" in 1847-9 I have to laugh at memory of the many odd characters then in evidence in this Wabash country. But the laugh is quickly followed by a sigh when I remember how they suffered with malaria and how, for want of transportation except to New Orleans, they suffered equally by poverty. At that time the Wabash valley Hoosier was the nation's standing joke for his ignorance and awkwardness, but the one indisputable and painful fact was that they did indeed suffer in the flesh.

As late as 1860 the people of a few favored sections told amusing stories of adjacent villages where a church bell was rung or a horn blown every two hours (only one family owning a clock) for the people to take their quinine; of places in the "bottom" where they put the boys in the tree just before the ague fit came on, that they might "shake off the hickory nuts," or of farmers who could not produce pork because the ague stricken hogs shook all the fat off. In 1850 my native township had about as many widows as the average Virginia township at the close of the war. The fact that women generally escaped the worst effects ought to have given the men a hint that it was the morning and evening exposure that did most damage, but apparently it did not. One generation of good men was killed off in redeeming this section, and though full grown men when they came I read on their tombstones that most of them died at or under 40. Verily it was at great price that we won this goodly heritage.

Our pioneers came from the highlands and old sections of Kentucky and Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. There it had been their custom to get into the field as soon as they could see, to take a long rest in the heat of the day and then work in the field as late as they could see. Such habits meant death in a malarious region. Almost every family developed scrofula in some form—that is, it showed itself in the second or third child born in the new country. In a careful inquiry made among the old records and tombstones of my native county several years ago I proved that the average length of life there in 1840-5 was but 29 years: now it is 41.

The doctors were woefully unskillful. "Calomel and jollop," as the people expressed it, were the first reliance, and with their prescription went always the rigid injunction that the patient must not touch cold water or milk—"nothin warmer or colder than the milk as it comes from the cow." Ah, many a time in boyhood have I lifted up my voice and wept for permission to go to the spring. In fevered sleep I dreamed of stooping down to the cold current as it gushed from the rocks, and like an infant Tantalus I saw it vanish even as I drank it with my eye. Nor did I realize the beauty of the Hebrew Scriptures till I read that expression of David, "Oh, that one would give me to drink of the well of Beth-Horon that is by the gate."

If a man couldn't stand fire, he wasn't expected to live, and the fire was inside of him. By and by, when the worst was past, the people made a joke of it, for western humor triumphed even over the terrors of the ague. Each village had its story about some neighboring village in which the people lived chiefly on whisky and quinine with an occasional "mess of jowl and greens."

One story ran to the effect that a family from the sand hills of North Carolina, "cawnsisting, sir, of the ole man, ole woman, fifteen children an ee-lev'n dawgs," had two rather simple minded children, Sam and Susannah, of whom they were ashamed. They were "mortal hungry for greens," but afraid to eat many of the plants which were strange to them. So when they found a new and tempting plant that looked fit for "greens" they fed Sam and Susannah "a powerful mess of it," so if it did not kill them the rest might eat of it.

"Milk sick" was also a terror. The fact that oats laid on a "milk sicky" piece of ground would prove the fact was discovered by accident. Afterward the experiment was tried with condemned stock, and in one instance the oats thus impregnated killed a calf. Children of any age (1850-5) were always carefully instructed to avoid drinking of springs near such tracts, but in truth the caution was almost superfluous, since the recognized and admitted "milk sick" springs were fenced in, and so were the streams issuing from them until they had flowed far enough for the noxious element to be dissipated.

All these evils have passed away, though "milk sick" is still occasionally heard of. Markets are easier of access, and as to ignorance, "our reproach is taken away." The school system of Indiana was adjudged the best at the centennial, and our percentage of native illiterates is almost the smallest in the Union. So we can now afford to laugh at ourselves as we were in the days when the Hoosier language was spoken here in all its impurity and the past tense was expressed by "been gone done it."

J. H. BEADLE.

The Quakers Set a Good Example.

In Philadelphia there is a recent ordinance requiring wide tires on all heavy vehicles. Four thousand-pound vehicles shall have 3-inch-wide tires; over 5,000 pounds, 4-inch; over 6,000 pounds, 5-inch; over 7,000 pounds, 6-inch. There is a fine of $100 for the infraction of these provisions. Thus every heavy team or cart will act as a road roller. A similar or dinance ought to be in force in many other parts of the country.

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KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD AS THE BEST

MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.

To the Editor of the New York World:

Mrs John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,

unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before this second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED."

Very truly,

M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

People who want the News while it is News look for it in "The Independent."

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It Contains a time book, and is so ruled and provided with printed directions as to enable every farmer to keep his accounts in business-like form, and to know at the end of six or twelve months just where he stands.

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For 1893

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A SUMMER RETREAT.

REFUGE OF THE PRESIDENT, MRS. CLEVELAND AND BABY RUTH.

Recent Changes In Mr. Cleveland's New Homestead—A Fine Old Mansion—Its Simplicity and Convenience—A Summer Residence For the Next Four Years.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 18.—In one of the prettiest sections of the picturesque Rock creek region in the northwestern suburbs of the Capital City is the new summer home of the presidential family. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth have just taken possession of it, and they expect to remain at their country seat until early autumn. The place is not quite as far out as "Oak View," the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland during their former sojourn at the capital, and it is more convenient to the popular driveways which extend from the city through that section. The estate, which Mr. Cleveland has leased for a period of years, contains 43 acres and has long been known as "Woodley."

This house is a large, old fashioned structure and was built nearly a century ago. It has a frontage of 100 feet, the central portion being three stories high and the two wings two stories each. The walls are of brick, imported from England in the days before it was suspected that brick could be made out of the soil of Virginia or Maryland. The foundations are of heavy stone, and the walls are thick and substantial. The outside is covered with buff gray stucco, and this in turn is overgrown in places with clinging ivy. The architecture is old fashioned, the big mansion resembling somewhat an English rural villa of the style of the last century. It contains 23 rooms, all of them liberal in size.

The ceilings are high and the windows wide and reaching almost to the floor. The biggest room is the main parlor, which is on the ground floor. It has been handsomely furnished, and it is where Mrs. Cleveland will receive her friends who may call this summer. Adjoining it is the music room, another handsome apartment. It is nearly as large as the big parlor, and a grand piano occupies a prominent place in its furnishings.

An interesting history attaches to the old mansion. The estate was originally owned by Governor Plater of Maryland. He deeded it to Uriah Forrest, one of his sons-in-law, and in 1800 the latter sold it to Philip Barton Key, another son-in-law of the governor. Key built the house and lived in it until his death. During his residence there Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," spent considerable time on the place as a youth, and his name may still be seen where he carved it in one of the window panes in the front hall.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME.

It is said that Washington at one time visited the spot where Key afterward built his house, and examining it remarked that the capitol ought to be located there or else upon the hill where it now stands. Van Buren, Tyler, Buchanan and other of the earlier presidents were occasional visitors at this country seat, and in 1847 Baron Erault, then German minister to the United States, occupied it as a residence. It was at one time selected by General Winfield Scott as the site for the soldiers' home, but some misunderstanding with the owners arose, and the home was located on its present site in the northeastern part of the city.

Robert J. Walker, who was secretary of the treasury shortly before the civil war, purchased the place and made some additions to the old mansion, but his heirs sold it about 20 years ago to S. E. Middleton. Then a Baltimore man purchased it, and recently it passed into the possession of Francis G. Newlands, the present owner, now a congressman elect from Nevada. Mr. Newlands is the millionaire who bought Oak View of Mr. Cleveland four years ago, making for the president a net profit of $100,000 on his original investment of $30,000.

Mr. Newlands has made extensive repairs about the old mansion since Mr. Cleveland leased it, and it is now as neat and attractive as a new house. The architectural design of the house was not changed in the least, but all the woodwork from cellar to roof was removed and new timber identical in shape and size substituted. Fresh paint was applied wherever it was needed, and the old walls were cleaned and frescoed or papered inside, and the stucco outside was renewed. New plumbing was put in and a system of steam heating introduced for use in the fall and winter if the family should decide to remain until the days get cool. Home comfort has been observed in every detail, and the arrangements have been made with a view to simplicity and convenience.

A recent visitor to this country home of the president described it as "a place suggestive of comfort, ease and quiet, blessed with an abundance of pure, fresh air, cheered with the warblings of countless singing birds, bathed here and there in the unobstructed sunshine, and again supplied with grateful shade from its wealth of shrubbery and greenery. Indeed," he continued, "it would be difficult to imagine a country seat more delightful, whither a president can take refuge from the hot city and enjoy rest and relaxation from the cares of state, where the leading lady of the land can find freedom and privacy from the trying social exactions of her position, or where young children can grow strong and merry in healthful gambols over the lawn or in frolics under the trees and out in the sunny air." Amid such pleasant surroundings Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth will make their summer home during the next four years.

GEORGE HANSON APPERSON.

HICKOK, YALE'S YOUNG GIANT.

The Champion Hammer Thrower Seems a Worthy Successor to Heffelfinger.

Yale usually has a young giant who is envied by every athletic student, from the freshest freshman to the most blase senior on the campus. A year or two ago it was Heffelfinger; today it is W. O. Hickok, the young champion hammer thrower, shot putter and right guard on the varsity football eleven. Hickok is only 18 years old, but he weighs 210 pounds, and his flesh is so well distributed over his tall frame that he is as shapely and graceful as an Apollo. When he was only 16 years old, Hickok threw the hammer 107 feet and equaled the intercollegiate record. Not long after he arrived at Yale he practiced two hours on the football field, and then as a sort of playful climax to the afternoon's hard work he threw the hammer 109 feet.

W. O. HICKOK.

Then it was that Yale men predicted that Hickok would develop into a world beater as a heavy weight thrower. The young giant was not long in proving the prophecy a well founded one. Only a few days ago he astonished the entire athletic world by throwing the hammer 112 feet 9 inches, breaking not only the Yale and American intercollegiate records, but the world's intercollegiate record as well. For years J. S. Mitchell of the New York Athletic club has been indisputed king of hammer throwers. He rarely has an opponent worthy of his best efforts and usually betters his own world's record each time that he swings the big hammer in a contest. Mitchell's best throw is 145 feet ¾ inches. Since his first record breaking feat Hickok has in practice increased his mark to 114 feet 6 inches. If he continues to improve, he may soon prove a worthy foeman for Champion Mitchell.

SPORTING NOTES.

P. J. Berlo will remain an amateur bicyclist despite reports to the contrary.

There are said to be from 500 to 700 wheelmen in Louisiana who will not join the League of American Wheelmen on account of the fact that there are about 25 colored men all told in that body.

Lookout, the winner of the Kentucky Derby of 1893, was never headed from the start and won by four lengths. Troubadour, his sire, won the Suburban of 1886.

George Beals says that New England will be well represented at the World's fair championship meeting.

Within the vicinity of the grounds of the Chicago World's fair several establishments have been opened for the accommodation of cyclers. One of these in particular has separate stalls for 1,000 machines.

Bicyclist F J. Osmond says that young Schofield is the best man in England now. Schofield's forte is sprinting, and he is said to be a marvel for a quarter or so.

Bicyclist Callahan of Buffalo.

The bracing Lake Erie winds must bear with them the germs of speed, pluck and endurance, for Buffalo has of late been producing a large number of swift wheelmen. The names of Dorntge, Banker, Brinker, Penseyres and Crooks are well and most favorably known on the racing path, and now Charles H. Callahan, a new Bison City star, is emitting a very decided twinkle from an altitude well up toward the zenith of the bicycling firmament. Callahan's first victories of note occurred at the Press Cycling club's meet in Buffalo last spring when he won the club championship, the half mile handicap and the 5-mile handicap.

CHARLES H. CALLAHAN.

At Hamilton, Ont., Callahan raced against some of the best men in America, defeated Wells and Hyslop, two Canadian fliers, and was a close second to Arthur A. Zimmerman, one of the swiftest all distance riders in the world. In his short career Callahan has defeated Dorntge, Banker, Brinker, Penseyres and all the other Buffalo cracks, and if he is in as good form this year as he was last he will prove a formidable competitor at almost any great race meet of the season.

Beaumont, the Champion Gordon Setter.

Beaumont, the champion Gordon setter, is a noble looking animal and shows his aristocratic breeding in every line. He is the property of James B. Blossom of New York, owner of the Beaumont kennels, but was bred in England. His pedigree is as long as a European monarch's, and through his veins runs some of the best Gordon setter blood in the world. Beaumont opened his bench career by winning the English championship. He was brought to America in 1887 and speedily became champion here, winning first prize at New York, Albany, Troy, New Haven and Philadelphia, and

BEAUMONT.

champion prize at Buffalo, Richmond and London, Ont., in 1888; first prize in the challenge class at Boston, Philadelphia and Worcester in 1889, and the first challenge prize at New York in the three following years.

These were honors enough for any dog of high degree, but Beaumont also captured the New York Herald's bronze medal for the best Gordon setter and The American Field's silver vase. In the opinion of many judges, Beaumont is the very highest type of Gordon setter extant today.

RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

Sights To Be Seen in Transportation Building.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ENGINES.

The Foreign Locomotive Lacks the Cowcatcher Because English Railway Tracks Are Never Bothered by Cows—English and American Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches—An Interesting Comparison.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 20. — [Special.] — There is one spot in the big Transportation building where a crowd of visitors may always be seen. It is an aisle on one side of which is a typical American railway train, and on the other a train from the London and Northwestern railway of England. A fully equiped English railway train is a novelty, sure enough, and the polite young men kept here for the purpose by the British corporation are busy from early morning till late at night explaining to inquisitive Americans the mysteries and peculiarities of the locomotive and coaches. It is a rather odd appearance that the English train makes in such close proximity to a locomotive and coaches of our own build. The foreign locomotive is without that graceful and sometimes useful appendage known in this country as a "cowcatcher." This is not needed in England because the track—or "permanent way," as the English have it—is never bothered with cows. The line is protected by fences or walls which are cow-proof. The top of the English locomotive does not look much like one of our engines for many reasons. It has no bell, probably for the same reason that it has no cow-catcher, and for the additional reason that there are few if any grade-crossings in England. The streets and roads are all run under or over the permanent way. The foreign locomotive has a whistle, but it is so little like an American whistle that you would never guess its identity. The top of the big boiler has no huge dome, no ornamental work of brass or iron to win the undying admiration of the small boys along the route over which it runs. It is a locomotive, of course, but it surely doesn't look like one, according to our standard.

"The Queen" is the name of this imported flyer. It is an express engine, of the type used to make the rapid runs for which the road which sends it over here is justly famous. One of these locomotives will take a train of ten or twelve English cars, which are not as heavy as our American coaches, and haul it from London to Aberdeen, a distance of 539 miles, in twelve hours and five minutes, making a dozen or fifteen stops en route. This is very nearly fifty miles an hour for the whole distance, and is a fast run—faster than any of the long distance runs in America. For shorter distances, such as between London and Liverpool, London and Edinburg, the express speed is fifty-six miles an hour, and is made many times a day and every day in the year.

All these English locomotives are made on what is known as rigid frames. They have no trucks before or after the drivers. It has been supposed they could not be run over our American roads, with their sharper curves, but this train was brought entire from New York to Chicago over the New York Central line, and, as the British railway men say, without any trouble and with every journal cool and nice. Still, the English type would not do on the average American road. Just as soon as it attempted to round some of the sharp curves at a pretty good rate of speed it would find itself in trouble and perhaps in the ditch.

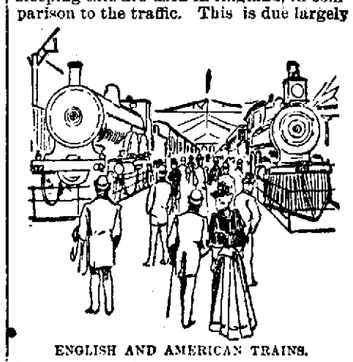
It may well be doubted if an American engineer could be hired to run one of these British machines. He might admire it as a piece of mechanism—indeed, American engineers by the score visit the aisle every day—but he would not care to stand with his hand on the throttle without more protection from the weather than is afforded by the hood of the locomotive. The only protection offered is a mere upright, through which two holes are cut and glassed over—the English railroad man calls this look-out window a "spectacle,"—and but the narrowest pretense of a roof. In practice the rain and the snow, the hail and the sleet beat in upon the engine-driver just as if he were standing in the open air. Of course the fireman or stoker is no better off. Neither driver nor stoker has a seat, either, and must be on their feet all the time. The polite and intelligent young men in charge of the train explain that by act of parliament a railway company is forbidden to work an engineer more than nine hours, and that stations and signals are so numerous along the line the engineer could not sit down if he wanted to. He says also that no demand for seats has ever been made by the drivers; and as to the exposure, the company provides storm coats for the engine men. While it is of course true that the weather in England is not so severe as it is in this part of America, visitors wonder why such a simple contrivance as a cab and curtain, in use on all American locomotives, is not attached also to the splendid machines of the English build.

The tender of this English locomotive is much like an American tender, except that it has no trucks, but instead three wheels on a side also of the rigid frame pattern. Underneath is seen the water-taking device in use on the Pennsylvania and a few other American roads. It is simply a spout which is let down into a trough between the rails, and the motion of the train causes a stream of water to rise and fall within the tank. This is one of the very few railway devices for which America is indebted to England. This method of saving the time consumed by filling tanks on the old plan was first used by the London and Northwestern road, and was introduced in this country by an English engineer. In return for this improvement we have given our foreign friends the air-brake, the sleeping car, the dining car, the vestibule, the baggage checking system, interlocking signals, the block system and many other important features of modern railroading, some of which are taken kindly to in England and some of which are not.

There are but two cars in this train, and very queer they look without platforms or steps, and with their doors swinging outward. In order to get into one of these coaches as they stand it is necessary to walk up a ladder of four or five steps. But in England the station platforms are much higher than in this country, and are on a level with the floors of the carriages. One of the coaches is a sleeping car, a sort of English adaptation of the American idea. It cannot be said in truth that it is an improvement. The sleeping car is forty-two feet long and has accommodations for sixteen persons. The car is subdivided into apartments corresponding to our drawing rooms, though they are not so large or comfortable. The ceilings are oppressively low. The berths are arranged in uppers and lowers as in our cars, but each berth is wide enough for but one person, while in this country two passengers may occupy one berth in tolerable comfort. Each of the English drawing rooms may be closed and locked from the interior and cannot be opened until the occupants turn the key.

The berths are made up before the train starts on its journey, are, in fact, made up all the time. Therefore the passengers have no place to sit except on their berths, which they are forced to convert into lounges. In practice it is the aim of the railway officials to put the men in one end of the car and the women in the other, as there is much less privacy in one of these drawing rooms—unless, indeed, you have taken the whole room—than in an American sleeping car berth. But of course it is often impossible to do this, and considering that the aisle separating the berths in an English car is not much more than half as wide as the aisle in an American sleeper, and that the occupants of the upper and lower must sit upon the same berth converted into a lounge before retiring or after rising in the morning, it is not surprising that few women traveling alone care to use the sleeping car in Great Britain.

An attendant goes with each car, but he does not appear to have much to do beyond supplying the passengers with soda water and sandwiches. When a traveler who has an upper berth wants to go to bed he reaches up and pulls down his berth and climbs in. If the men wish to smoke they wend their way to the smoking room, which is a little compartment just large enough for three men to squeeze in. While these coaches are crowded and what an American woman would call "stuffy," they are of splendid workmanship and the bedding and many of the other appointments are of superior quality. There are plenty of racks in which to put luggage, and a device which might be imitated in this country with advantage to the traveling public is a neat, clean box underneath each berth which one may use as a bureau for his linen and other articles. Not many sleeping cars are used in England, in comparison to the traffic. This is due largely



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAINS.

to the fact that the runs there are short, the longest journey of a through train being from London to Iverness, nineteen hours.

The other coach of this train is a fine specimen of the typical English railway carriage. It is divided into five compartments, two being first class, one second and the other two third class. There is not a great deal of difference between the fittings of the various classes, though there is considerable difference in the fare charged. First class fares run about 5 cents a mile, second class 3 and third class 2 cents. The charge for a sleeping car berth is only $1.25, no matter what the distance, but a sleeping car passenger must hold a first-class ticket. In the compartments the seats are heavily upholstered, with high backs, and extend across the car. A lavatory is attached to each of the compartments except the second and third class compartments, which is designed for passengers making short trips. All the compartments are handsomely lighted with gas carried in cylinders underneath the coaches, and the sleeping and first class quarters are heated by gas stoves. In the third class compartments travelers may in cold weather have the use of the ancient hot water bottles.

Travelers by English railways give up their tickets before entering the train, as there are no conductors. The ordinary cars are without attendants, except that there is a guard on the forward carriage and one on the rear carriage. The young men in charge of this train show you how easily one may stop the train or call the guard in case of trouble in his compartment. They point out that contrary to the general belief passengers are not locked within their compartments. By lowering the sash in the door a cord may be pulled, and this throws on the air-brakes and rings a bell which warns both the forward and rear guard that something is wrong. When the train stops the guards rush along to find out what the disturbance is. It strikes the average American visitor that this is a clumsy way of protecting women traveling alone, and that he should feel a little timid about letting his wife or daughter go roaming about the kingdom in one of these compartments.

They have dining cars in England, too, though none are exhibited here. Usually they are run in pairs, and vestibuled together. In one is the kitchen and a small dining saloon, while the other has no kitchen but a larger saloon. These saloons are occupied by passengers just as other carriages are, and generally speaking the occupants of the dining cars are the only travelers who enjoy the luxury of meals en route. At the stations passengers from other carriages may be let to get into the dining cars, but it depends upon whether or not there is room. There are also luncheon cars, or buffet cars. The charge for a full dinner on the dining car is only 80 cents.

Everyone has heard of the crudity and annoyance of the English baggage-handling arrangement. Ordinarily, a passenger must see that his luggage is marked with the name of the station at which it is to be put off. Then he must see that it is put in the luggage van and that the name of the station at which he is to alight is written on the slate which hangs on the door of the van. When the train arrives at this station the guard, if he does not forget, will open the door and get the luggage out, where the passenger must claim his property. The American system of checks has been introduced on some of the English roads, particularly for through travel, but the Britishers do not seem to care much for it. They prefer their good old way.

Visitors to the Transportation building will find this English railway train worthy study. Neither in beauty nor in comfort does it compare with the Royal Blue Baltimore and Ohio fast-flying train which stands on an adjoining track, nor with the luxurious "limited" train shown by the Pennsylvania company. But it is interesting, and in mechanical execution it is, if possible, superior to the American cars.

WALTER WELLMAN.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

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YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.

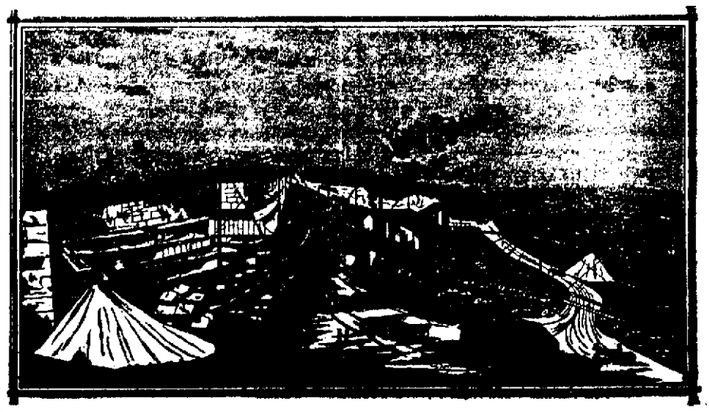
FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

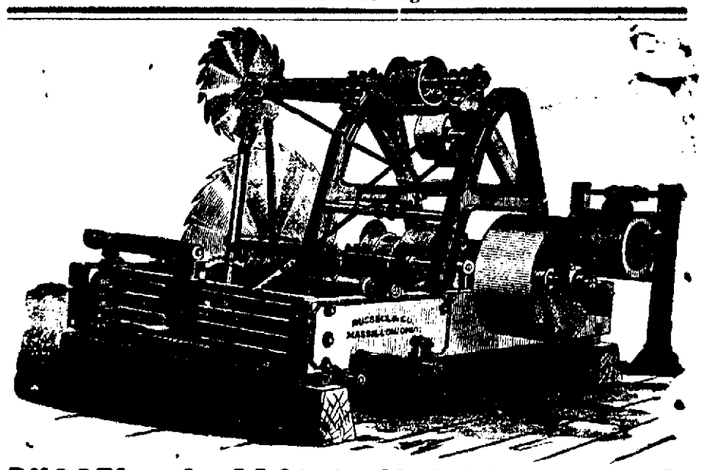
WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No fee required.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of Questions free. Address, with postage, **DR. FRANCE, Nos. 38 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.**

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO



Manufactures of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand washed and dry ground, for Glass works, and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS ETC.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills, address RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1865.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
23 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

Telephone Calls.
COUNTING ROOM—60—ONE RING

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.
THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, $1.00 per year; 75 cents for six months; 50 cents for three months.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

The New York is the fastest armored cruiser afloat, and Uncle Sam is very proud of her.

Edwin Booth will probably never act again, but will enjoy fairly good health for a long time to come.

It cost a Baltimore couple twenty-five dollars and costs to do a little innocent courting in Patterson park. What are the parks for, anyway? And he only put his arm around her.

We now have twenty-one alarm boxes, scattered over several square miles of city, so of course, when a fire occurs, it will be a very easy matter to know exactly where it is located.

Akron reported five cases of infectious diseases last week, and Canton three, but health reports are getting to be as unreliable as population statistics and newspaper circulations.

Ohio Republicans are getting together, all over the state, today, and are selecting delegates who will ratify the popular choice by making Mr. McKinley again a candidate for governor.

The fad for printing newspapers in colors has struck New York. The Recorder was the first to do it, and The World has imitated its progressive competitor's example. Even The Times now prints pictures.

For a conservative state like Ohio we are doing very well in the weather line. A July temperature one day, a hen's egg hail storm another, and a cyclone on a third day, and all in less than a week, shows that Ohio is up to the front in this, as in all other things.

Joseph Howard put the whole Theodore Thomas matter in a nut shell when he wrote: "When Mr. Thomas insisted that Paderewski should play on the piano of his choice, he was dead right. When he ordered the harpists in his orchestra to put away the instruments of their choice and use those of a specified make he was dead wrong."

Seventy sailors deserted from the British war ships, during their stay in New York and the St. James Gazette says: "We shall have to amend Mr. Gilbert's lines in 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' by introducing a saving clause:

He might have been a Prussian,
A Frenchman, or Turk, or Russian.

"So far so good, but when it comes to—

In spite of all temptations
To belong to other nations
He remains an Englishman.

we shall have to expect a decided penchant for transferring himself to America. He has been known so often to do it before. In the war of 1812 the crews of the American ships consisted almost entirely of British deserters."

FACTS FOR OUR FARMERS.

The area of wheat planted in Stark county is 94 per cent. of last year's. The estimated area for 1893 is 50,679 acres. In acreage, Seneca, Wood and Pickaway counties lead this. The condition, as compared with a full average is 88 per cent., and 34 per cent. of the crop of 1892 is still in the producer's hands. Farm hands average $18 per month, with board, and $25 per month without board, in this county. Only one county in the state, Summit, average higher wages than this, while in Monroe and Noble counties the average is but $13 per month with and $19 per month without board.

WOOL TO DROP LOWER.

Some ignoramus has written as follows to the Democratic paper at Alliance:

"In 1867 when the wool tariff went into effect wool was selling at 51 cents a pound; in 1870, 66 cents; in 1880, 40; on August 2, 1892, it fell to 25 cents a pound. After 25 years of high protection wool has decreased just one-half. This ought to be an object lesson to the tillers of the soil, and one over which all wool growers ought to ponder."

The writer might have added that but for the wool tariff, instead of decreasing one half, the price would have decreased one-half plus the tariff. The ignorant chap who writes this twaddle has not seen the Melbourne Argus, which THE INDEPENDENT quoted last week, wherein it was stated that "for wool the prospects visibly brighten. The substantial jump at the commencement of the May sales now proceeding is being maintained, and what is more, the belief hardens of a speedy increase in the American trade."

THE FEUD AT CANTON.

The feuds of the Hatfields and McCoys, the Montagus and Capulets, and some others notable in history and literature, have received an addition from Canton. The Sherwood-Clark trouble, which has heretofore been confined to triple leaded articles in the newspapers, has reached a climax, and blood has been shed. The principals are both warriors, and the sons appear to have become imbued with belligerent ideas. General Sherwood maintains that he was attacked from the rear, and Mr. Clark says that his finer feelings were attacked from the general's newspaper. Up to date the visible results appear in a discoloration of General Sherwood's face, and the disappearance of a portion of Mr. Clark's beard. These facts are very painful to the gentlemen concerned, and on one side suggest that the running of a newspaper has its disadvantages, and on the other that the whiskers habit invokes its own punishment. The worst is believed to be over, and it is to be hoped now that the spirit of brotherly love will descend and pervade the basin of the Nimishillen.

ROYALTY IN OUR MIDST.

Who is this Eulalie? Everybody wants to know. In brief, the story of the guest of the nation, and personal representative of the little King of Spain is as follows:

Princess Eulalie's youth has been a somewhat stormy and adventurous one. She was barely four years old when her mother was deprived of her throne and driven into exile, mainly through the machinations of the late Duke of Montpensier, the Father of Don Antonio, her husband. She accompanied her mother on her flight to France and was probably too young at the time to feel the bitter humiliation to which Queen Isabella was subjected when Emperor Napoleon deemed it necessary to administer to her majesty a lesson with regard to decency and propriety, by stating that he could not permit the Empress Eugenie, her former maid of honor, to have any discourse with her as long as she persisted in retaining in her entourage the Marquis Marford, her favorite for the time being. Subsequently, after the accession of Don Alfonso XII to the throne, in 1874, he insisted that both Princess Eulalie and her elder elder sister, the Infanta Paz, should come and live with him at Madrid. At the same time he inaugurated his reign by causing Marfori to be seized at night by the police and to be conveyed to Manilla, where died some 10 years later in exile.

A WORD ABOUT WOOL.

In a copy of the Melbourne Argus, sent to THE INDEPENDENT by Consul General Wallace, the leading editorial discusses the subject of wool.

"The low prices of wheat and of wool in the world's markets," says The Argus, "are accountable for many of the complaints about dull times heard in Australia. For wool, however, the prospects visibly brighten. The substantial jump at the commencement of the May sales now proceeding is being maintained, and, what is more, the belief hardens of a speedy increase in the American trade. Experience warns all men to put no more faith in politicians than in princes, but it must be said of Mr. Grover Cleveland that he is proceeding as though he meant to redeem his election pledges, or rather the election pledges of his party, conspicuous among which was the reduction or abolition of the present crushing tax levied as against Australian wool. It has been intimated on his behalf that an extraordinary meeting of congress has not been called in April, as was suggested should be done, because it requires time to deal with the tariff from a business standpoint, but that the ordinary session will be commenced two or three months earlier than usual—say in September next—in order that when the government is able to begin, time shall not be wasted."

This information from the other side of the world will doubtless cheer the downtrodden farmer—especially if he has wool to sell, and incidentally it suggests who pays this tariff tax.

COUNTY INFIRMARY ABUSES.

The Cleveland Leader says today editorially: "The people of northeastern Ohio have to face a second county infirmary scandal, due largely to the inadequacy of the state asylum accommodations for the insane. But a few weeks ago the public was shocked by the revelations which came from Columbiana county, and now Secretary Byres, of the board of state charities, condemns the Medina county infirmary also in severe terms. In both cases the gross evils have resulted more from old and inadequate buildings and bad arrangements connected with them than from all other causes.

"These abuses are almost inseparable from infirmary care of the insane. The shame of them must rest upon this northeastern asylum district, not because the people of this section of the state are less humane and careful in such matters than the rest of the state, but because they have not been provided with adequate state accommodations for the insane and are accordingly compelled to crowd a much larger proportion of them into county infirmaries which were never designed for such use and have no proper arrangements for the care and treatment of the unfortunates. Fortunately the late general assembly inaugurated a wise relief policy by making an appropriation for the new eastern asylum at Massillon. The Columbiana and Medina county instances are the most cogent and unanswerable arguments for the new institution. The abuses there brought to light speak louder than words, and leave no room for doubting the absolute necessity of completing the new asylum at the earliest day possible."

TIP TOP TRAIN SERVICE.

THAT IS WHAT THE C., L. & W. PROPOSES TO GIVE.

The New Management to Revolutionize the Character of the Road, and Virtually Make It a Trunk Line—Through Trains to Chicago, with Wagner Sleepers Attached.

General Passenger Agent J. E. Terry of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling management, spent the morning in the city on business. Mr. Terry says that it is the intention to entirely reorganize the train service on Monday next, and in such manner as to give especially excellent facilities to Massillon. The virtual effect of this revolution will be to make the C., L. & W. a trunk line, working in harmony with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

While the local schedule cannot yet be given, Mr. Terry says that there will be one daily train each way between Wheeling and Chicago, to which through Wagner sleeping and parlor cars will be attached. This train will leave here about 5 p. m. Returning it leaves Chicago at 7:45 p. m., passing through Massillon about 10 a. m. There will also be two other trains each way between Wheeling, Cleveland and Chicago, daily except Sunday. Running time will be reduced as much as possible, and no pains will be spared to push the road to the front rank among the north and south lines of Ohio.

A FLATTERING POSITION.

C. S. Belknap is Appointed C., L. & W. Passenger Agent.

C. S. Belknap, who for a number of years officiated as claim and passenger agent on the W. & L. E. road, but resigned shortly after General Manager W. R. Woodford transferred his services to the C., L. & W., commenced the duties of traveling passenger agent on taht road today. Mr. Belknap has long had this position in view, and owing to his experience and popularity his friends were positive that he would have no trouble in securing the place. Mr. Belknap returned from a southern trip last night.

Navarre School Teachers.

The Navarre school board has elected the following corps of teachers: Principal, Prof. Reed; grammar room, Prof. Wetter; secondary, Miss Pfouts; primary, Miss Nora Garver. There was a great deal of feeling over the election, and for for a time it looked as though there would be a deadlock, which was finally broken. An especially hot fight was made against the selection of Principal Reed. J. W. Gillam refused to apply for his former place as grammar department teacher owing to the retention of the old principal.

Wilmot.

Joseph Graber moved his saw mill during the past week to the Aebersold farm.

Conkle & Co. will move their mill in a few days to the farm of C Zurcher.

The Rev. B. G. Miller will preach a Memorial sermon in the Evangelical church next Sunday evening, and Mr. Henry Bower, of New Philadelphia, will deliver an address on Decoration day.

John Ellis, of Massillon, was in town Saturday.

Eleven hands are at present employed at Winfield Bros.' stone quarry.

William Thompson is suffering from heart trouble.

Charles Rudolph is preparing to move to Massillon.

Catherine Hoppold, a maiden lady aged 60 years, died at Columbus on Wednesday of last week. The funeral took place from the home of her, Mrs. Camilla Sheline, on Friday; interment at the Rose cemetery, near Beach City.

Dalton.

Mrs. Cora B. Leonard, of Cleveland, is visiting friends here.

Miss Kit Sellers, who has been dangerously ill the past week, is some better now.

The latest project here is the starting of a stove foundry by Dalton capitalists, and run by our own energetic people.

The Rev. J. S. Madge, of the U. P. Church, is attending conference at Monmouth, Ill., and will also take in the World's Fair before returning home.

Mrs. Ann Root died at her home on last Thursday evening, of heart failure, aged 42 years; The funeral was held on Sunday from the U. P. church, the Rev. R. M. Madge, of the M. E. church, preaching the funeral sermon in the absence of the Rev. Madge. J. M. F.

Your correspondent went to Massillon on Tuesday, and to say that the roads were passable is all right, with the exception of at the section and at the west end of Brookfield, where there are places so bad that the township trustees can rest assured they will pay some bills for broken buggies and wagons, or horses hurt, if they are left long. At one place we noticed a sign put up conspicuously at the roadside saying, "Notice—No fishing allowed in this pond." We hope that our Stark county trustees will see that these places are filled up at once, so the roads are at least passable. We hope the day is not far distant when we will have a street railroad or better accomodation than the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. By the present schedule people cannot go to Massillon and return the same day.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place The Superior Blood purifier—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the cheapest

Excursion to Cleveland.

The C., C. & S. railroad and C. & M. E. railway will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland, good going on all regular trains May 30, and returning on all regular trains on May 30 and 31, also on special train leaving Cleveland, May 30, at 10:30 p. m. Arrangements will probably be made with the C. & M. E railway to return to this city after the arrival of the special train.

MR. RUSSELL'S FUNERAL.

Services Held at the Family Residence This Afternoon.

The funeral services of Thomas H. Russell were held at the family residence, in Prospect street, at 3 o'clock Tuesday. The services were read by the Rev. E. L. Kemp, of St. Timothy's church, and the Rev. N. P Bailey, of the Presbyterian church, offered prayer. A choir composed of Mrs. C. F. Porter, Miss Upham and Messrs. C. A. Gates and H. B. Conrad, sang two hymns, "Lead Kindly Light," and "In the Hour of Trial."

In accordance with the wishes of the family the funeral was of the simplest character. The employes of Russell & Co. did not march in a body to the cemetery, but many of them attended the services at the house.

Among those in attendance from out of the city were Henry Lloyd of Pittsburg, Mr. Arbuckle of Toledo, and Jacob Neibel of Hudson.

The services at the cemetery were brief, and the body was borne by six nephews of Mr. Russell, namely, J. W. McClymonds, Charles M., Charles W., Vinet, Harley A. Russell of Indianapolis, and Thomas B. Russell of Alliance.

THE LUTHER ENTERTAINMENT.

Arrangement of the Historical Scenes, Processions and Choruses.

The programme for the Martin Luther entertainment, Thursday and Friday nights, at the opera house, for the benefit of St. Timothy's church, is as follows:

PART I.

Allegorical Procession with Chorus.
Leaders:
Miss Anna Edgar and Mr. John Cameron.
Peasant Girls.....Misses Evelyn Albrecht, May White, Anna Edgar, Mame Oberlin, May Fox, Grace Ryder.
Story of Luther's Life.
Lecture by Mrs. H. E. Monroe,
Illustrated with Ten Stereoptican Views.

PART II.

Scene from Monastery at Erfurt.
Erfurt Monk.....Walter McLain
Choir Boys.....Will Rigdon, Leader
John E. McLain, Will Rigdon, Walter McLain, Rob Hess, J. Snyder, Clifford Manly, Clarence Diellhenn, Alfred Diellhenn, Ralph Dungler, Fred Justus, Harry Conrad, George Lyon and Lee Graybill.
Story of Luther Continued.
Forty Views.

PART III.

Luther's Trial at the Diet of Worms.
Emperor.....Prof. E. A. Jones
Emperor's Guards.
Elector.....James Peacock
Elector's Guards
Luther.....William Alban Ulman
Cardinal.....Walter McLain
Melancthon.....Clarence A Diellhenn
Spalatin.....Chas. Steling
Albert.....Frank Gise
Bishop.....Mr. Theo Focke
Courtier.....Nicholas Peacock
Page.....Master Frank Humberger
Priests, Princes, Knights, Choir Boys.
Story Continued, Twenty Views.

PART IV.

Scene, Nuns Leaving Convent.
Abbess.....Miss B itha Merwin
Catherine Von Bora.....Miss Flo Shriver
Singing Nun.....Helen Ryder
Other Nuns.
Mrs. C. F. Porter, Miss Lizzie Landon, Miss Lillian Hamill, Carrie Shoemaker, Mrs. Charles Bayliss, Mrs. D. S Gardner.
Story Continued—Ten Views.
Allegorical Procession.
Chorus.....Christmas Joy
Story Finished.....Five Views
Allegorical March.....Church Militant
Chorus.....Ein Feste Burg
Pianist.....Mrs. Frank Brown
Cornetist.....Joseph Ess
Violinist.....Ed. Pflug

Ohio Crop Conditions.

The Ohio crop bulletin for the week ending May 20th, says for the northern section of the state: The week has been generally unfavorable for plowing and seeding on account of continuous heavy rains on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the ground being so flooded, particulary in those counties along the northern border, that work was suspended for the rest of the week. Crops on bottom lands have been damaged to a considerable extent by floods. On highlands, wheat, oats and grass have made rapid growth and have generally improved in condition. Except on lowlands, early potatoes are coming up nicely. There has been no corn, to speak of, planted in the extreme northern counties, while in the others about one-third of the crop on an average is planted. Frosts occured on the 18th, 19th and 20th, being quite heavy in Trumbull county on the 19th, and is thought to have injured the fruit slightly on that date. All kinds of fruit, except the apple, is reported to be in very good condition and a very large yield is expected. Cherries, plums and peaches were slightly damaged in some counties by the heavy rains. Streams are higher than in many years, bridges and roads being damaged by floods.

Frozen with Hail Stones.

Last Saturday during the heavy hail storm, stones were gathered sufficient to make a large quantity of ice cream, on the Leeper farm, near the Massillon plains, a very unexpected result to people who have no thought of getting or having ice save to purchase it from the ice wagon. "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," thought their neighbors when Mr. and Mrs. Leeper invited them to share the cream they had made. To say it was very nice is putting the reality very moderately.

A GUEST.

Northeastern Ohio Teachers.

The spring meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held at Massillon, Saturday, May 27, 1893, in the high school hall:

Inaugural Address.....
.....Supt. J. J Burns, Canton
Alaska.....Miss Ida C. Allen, Elyria
Concentration of Teaching.....
.....Prof. Herman Woldmann, Cleveland
Co-education—Its Advantages and Dangers.....Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston, Oberlin
Governor McKinley is expected to be present and address the meeting.

J. J. BURNS, President.
F. J. ROLLER, Secretary.

They Never Fail.

J N Harris, 3 Fulton Market, New York City, says:

"I have been using Brandreth's Pills for the last fifteen years. There is nothing equal to them as blood purifiers and liver regulators. But I wish to state how remarkably they cure rheumatism, and how easy; I was affected by rheumatism in the legs. My business (wholesale fish dealer) naturally leads me to damp places. I could not walk, and at night I suffered fearfully; I tried balsams, sarsaparillas and all kinds of tinctures, but they did me no good and I was afraid of being a cripple. I finally commenced using Brandreth's Pills. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve. I continued taking them for forty days and I got entirely well. Now whenever sick, I take Brandreth's Pills. They never fail."

THOS. H. RUSSELL'S DEATH.

ANOTHER GAP IN THE RANKS OF THE SEVEN BROTHERS.

He Came from the Hills of New Hampshire Helped to Build Up the Russell Works, Served in the Army, and Died Regretted by All Who Knew Him.

Thomas H. Russell, one of the seven original Russell brothers, died Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his Prospect street home, his wife and three children surviving him. About two years ago, April 17, 1891, a paralytic stroke disabled Mr. Russell, and though he recovered sufficiently to drive about, it marked the beginning of the end, and for several days past, death has been almost momentarily expected. He became unconscious many hours before he breathed his last, and in that state passed away. Necessarily the story of one of this band of brothers, identified here by many ties, is largely a repetition of what might be said of all. They sprang from a common parentage, in the hills of old New Hampshire, and brought west to Ohio those hardy qualities, inspired by the air of Concord, Bennington and Bunker Hill, and nourished by the very soil upon which they grew, whose fruition is seen in the plant which bears the family name.

Thomas H. Russell was born in Alstead, Cheshire county, N. H., May 15, 1828. He spent his boyhood in Sutton, went through the common schools, spent a year at Hancock Academy, and then entered the Harrisville Woolen Factory. In 1847, Mr. Russell following the path of his elder brothers, came to Ohio, and alighting from a stage coach, joined them in their threshing machine enterprise. From that time to this, important and successful as was Mr. Russell's business career, there is very little that is not familiar to all. The company increased and prospered to such a degree as to secure to all the partners a handsome competence. Thomas Russell, having qualified himself, became superintendent of the machine shop, and in the course of time patented a concave adjuster, a vibrating screen, and a worm beater—the latter patented in 1890. He traveled a great deal, and knew the business from the producing standpoint, even to its most trivial detail.

He became a lieutenant in the Home Guards in 1863. The next year in May he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-Second O. V. I., and was mustered in as first lieutenant at Columbus. In September, he was honorably discharged, and resumed his duties at Massillon.

His marriage to Miss Eleanor Dunn took place September 13, 1853. Two children, Edward and Nellie, were lost to them by death, and three survive. Mr. Russell has always been an uncompromising Republican, but equally tolerant of the opinions of others. He never sought office, and never held any but that of city treasurer—a post of trust which he occupied for several years.

He has always been interested in enterprises affecting the prosperity of the community in which he lived, and though inclined to say but little, was always one who could be relied upon to support any public movement, with his influence and his means.

A fund of dry humor, homely philosophy, and unfailing good fellowship based upon plain practical sense endeared him to all who moved within the circle in which he radiated his cordial and open hearted personality. These qualities brought to his sick chamber, day after day, his old comrades of the bench and workshop, and make his death a source of widespread and sincere regret.

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is needed, Ayer's Pills are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is in greater demand, or more highly recommended by the profession.

Admitted the facts.

Newspaper editors have to be very careful in opening their columns for statements. But aware that the Dr. Miles Medical Co., are responsible, we make room for the following testimonial from R. McDougall, Auburn, Ind, who for two years noticed a stoppage or skipping of the pulse, his left side got so tender he could not lie on it, his heart fluttered, he was alarmed, went to different doctors, found no relief, but one bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure cured him. The elegant book, "New and Startling Facts," free at Z T. Baltzly's. It tells all about Heart and Nervous Diseases and many wonderful cures.

To My Friends.

As you are well aware that I would not recommend that which I did not believe to be good, I desire to say to all who need a good, reliable, family medicine that I believe one bottle of Sulphur Bitters will do you more good than any other remedy I ever saw.—Rev. Cephas Soule.

There can be no happiness without health, and no health when you have a severe cold without some good cough cure. Bear it in mind that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has a record running through nearly half a century, which no other similar preparation can begin to claim, and it stands today head and shoulders above any other cough remedy in the market.

Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

If You Wish

To enjoy good health and prevent the seeds of disease from ripening in your system, you should use the best medicine in the world, Sulphur Bitters, which will prevent your system from being all run down by making it strong and vigorous.—Rev. W. R. Snow.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Monday.

CANTON, May 22.—In the third game of the season between the Ohio and Michigan league teams played at Hamden park, yesterday afternoon, the Akrons again defeated the Cantons, by a score of 9 to 6. The game was an interesting one, and Day, of the Cantons, lost the game in the fifth innings by missing an easy fly, letting in three runs. The batteries were Casswell and Lulley and Walsh and Flanagan. One thousand people witnessed the game.

THE SHERWOOD-CLARK AFFAIR.

Concerning the assault upon General I. R Sherwood, the News-Democrat says:

"The cause is doubtless the fact that Clark could not use the columns of The News-Democrat to pervert the truth. The News-Democrat printed the facts concerning the appropriation, by Mrs. Ada F. Clark, of charity money which did not belong to her, and which she was afterwards made to pay back.

"Since that time J J. Clark has made repeated threats to kill General Sherwood, has sent word to him on a number of occasions that that was his ultimate intention, and has in fact more that once become to an intents and purposes, deranged on the subject. About two months ago he paraded up and down Walnut street, between North and Fifth streets, waiting for General Sherwood to come from dinner. Clark was armed, and he knew that General Sherwood would not be prepared to meet him. He was dissuaded from his murderous purpose on that occasion by a gentleman who noted his deranged condition, as he walked past him."

Jacob Howenstine has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court against William and George Casper, to recover $485 due on a promissory note signed by the latter. Welty & Taylor are the attorneys for the plaintiff Sarah Myers, through the same attorneys, has also commenced proceedings against William and George Casper, to recover $1 000 and $65 interest, due on a promissory note given by the defendants.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Thomas Longworth and Minnie Leisy, of North Lawrence; Andrew Bowers and Gertie Warstler, of Marlboro; Edward Pashner and Louisa Schork, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, second ward, Harvey Styer to Joseph Linewood, lot No. 671, $325.

Tuesday.

CANTON, May 23.—Solomon Peffer has been appointed guardian of William Dansizen, of Canton, and Elizabeth R. Floom guardian of the minor heirs of Charles C. Floom, deceased, of Massillon.

Arthur Elkins, aged 13 years, was sentenced to the reform farm by Probate Judge Fawcett, this morning, on a charge of truancy filed yesterday.

A marriage license has been granted to Stephen E Kurtz and Effie F. Harter, of Canal Fulton.

The Clark-Sherwood assaunlt case will be heard in the police court today.

Seven lots were sold in the Reedurban addition, this morning.

The case of Herman W. Loeffler against Calvin Roush, to recover judgement for real estate sold to thed efendent, is being heard in the common pleas court, today. Willison and Day are the attorneys for the defendent.

S. J. Shetler has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court, against Joseph L. Reed, to recover $775 00, due on a promissory note, signed by the defendent.

The Canton Knights of Pythians will decorate the graves of their departed brethren, Sunday, June 4. Local lodges, including the uniformed ranks of Massillon, and nearly all the Stark county lodges, will be present.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Perry township, H. U Reed to Reedurban addition 33 47 100 acres and lots from No. 1 to 231.

Sugar Creek township, J. J. Phillips & Co to the Howells Mining Co., lots No. 6-10, $1,000

J. J. Phillips & Co. to the Howells Mining Co. lots No. 31-42, $1,000.

Tuscarawas township, A. B. Hershey to John Oglethorpe lot No. 9 in Hershey addition, $500.

Wednesday.

CANTON, May 24.—The common pleas court appointed as a committee to approve the drawings and specifications for the remodeling of the court house, Oliver M Coxen, clerk of courts, Sheriff Krider, Probate Judge Fawcett, W. A. Lynch and the three county commissioners. Several drawings made by Architect George W. Hammond, of Cleveland, were verbally approved yesterday afternoon, and the committee authorized Mr. Hammond to make a complete set of drawings of the building as it will appear when remodeled, and present them to the commissioners within two weeks.

COULD NOT BUNCO HIM

Peter J. Palmer, of Canton, a member of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies is one of the best known farmers of Stark county. An effort was made yesterday to bunco him, but Mr. Palmer was quite equal to the emergency. He was invited to an office near Saxton and Eighth streets, and on going there another man was in the office who immediately began a conversation with the party in company with Mr. Palmer. They spoke about some tickets and drawings, presumably some lottery affair. After a short talk a pack of cards and numbers were produced and a game of cards began between the two men, Mr. Palmer in the meantime being a silent observer. Soon the man declared that Mr. Palmer had drawn $10,000. They said they wanted $1,000 security, and Mr. Palmer's companion said he had but $300 available. Mr. Palmer said he could get the $700, and started for the bank ostensibly to draw the money, agreeing to meet him at Eighth and Market streets. Instead of so doing, Mr. Palmer went to a number of places and finally to police headquarters to notify the police. It seems that he must have been followed by a pal of the two men, for when he arrived at the place of meeting and waiting some time no one appeared.

THE SHERWOOD CASE.

In Justice Reigner's court Tuesday afternoon, was called the case of Col. James J. Clark, accused by Gen. I. R. Sherwood, with assault and battery. At the appointed hour Mr. Clark appeared accompanied by counsel and law partner, Ralph Ambler. The right to preliminary hearing was waived and binding over to court asked. The bond was fixed at $300 and the case assigned to probate court.

The Cantons defeated the Akrons a Akron yesterday afternoon by a score of 7 to 6. The batteries were Casswell and Tully, Smith and McFarland. Casswell is a new pitcher signed by the Cantons, and he pitched a fine game yesterday.

Mary Messerley has petitioned the common pleas court for a divorce from Nicholas Messerley, charging the latter with idleness, profligacy and dissipation. Mr. and Mrs. Messerly were married at Berne, Switzerland, in 1870.

Myrtle Wilson, through her attorney, R. A. Pinn, has commenced proceedings in the common pleas court against Seth M. Wilson, praying for a divorce, charging the defendant with extreme cruelty.

A marriage license has been granted to Jesse C. Taylor and Lizzie Volzer, of Canton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Massillon, first ward, Kent Jarvis estate to Mary A. Prosser, lots No. 1049-52

Massillon, second ward, George Richard to R. W. McCaughey, lot No. 319.

R. W. McCaughey to Joseph Persell, lot No. 319, $400.

Massillon, third ward, Lawrence Clause to Christian Lucius, 4 40 100 acres, $1,200

Nineteen lots were sold in the Reedurban addition yesterday.

Mrs. J. H. Brown, of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., confirms what the proprietors have always claimed for Salvation Oil, namely, that it is the best cure for rheumatism. She writes: "I was a sufferer from muscular rheumatism for several years, tried a number of remedies, but found nothing to cure me so quickly as Salvation Oil. I always keep it in the house."

How to Become Fleshy

Dr. Miles' Nervine not only cures all nervous diseases, headache, blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St Vitus dance, fits and hysteria, but also builds up the body. I am pleased to say that after years of intense suffering with nervous disease, headache and prostration, I tried Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and in two weeks gained eight pounds in weight. I could not lie down to sleep, but now sleep perfectly easy, and am still improving wonderfully. Cannot say enough for the Nervine.—MRS. L. B. MILLARD, Dunkirk, N. Y." "One customer used Nervine and gained fifteen pounds in flesh, says BROWN & MAYBURY, Cortland, N. Y." Trial bottles and elegant book free at Z. T. Baltzly.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U S Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

In Paint the best is the cheapest. Strictly Pure White Lead is best; properly applied it will not scale, chip, chalk, or rub off; it firmly adheres to the wood and forms a permanent base for repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. When buying it is important to obtain

Strictly Pure White Lead

properly made. Time has proven that white lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time, and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"Armstrong & McKelvy"
"Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock"
"Davis-Chambers"

are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. You can produce any desired color by tinting these brands of white lead with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in Paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. John List is visiting friends in Akron.

Mrs. Lizzie Willie is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mrs. John Arthur is visiting friends near Canal Fulton.

Joseph Warth has taken a position with Warth Brothers.

Mrs. A. P. Conlon and children have gone East for the summer.

Mrs. W. W. Orissinger, of Oneida Mills, is visiting Mrs. I. Uman.

Mrs. G. S. Narnock, of Atchison, Pa., is home for a several weeks' visit.

The Athletic base ball club will probably play at New Berlin on Decoration day.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling has received the first of ten new Brooks engines.

Miss Caroline Lape, of Mansfield, is visiting at the home of Miss Mame Cassler.

Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo, is making a short visit with her sister, Mrs. F. A. Brown.

Mrs. C. Miller and daughter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. C. H. Barker, in Bank street.

C. A. Gates has sold his recent purchase, the Brown property adjoining his own in Prospect street, to James Corne.

Ulysses Ritter, of Russell & Co.'s St. Paul branch house, arrived Saturday night for a week's visit with Massillon relatives.

A bog in the Wooster street road on the edge of town supports this sign: "No fishing allowed in this pond. By order of the commissioners."

William G. Ertle will be married to Miss Amelia C. Brandt, of St. Barbara's church, West Brookfield, Saturday morning, June 7th, at 8 o'clock.

The glass in the north side of D. P. Merrell's greenhouse, in South Erie street, was broken by hail stones during the violent storm of Saturday noon.

The Daughters of St. George, of North Lawrence, will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival on the evening of May 30, in the rink at that place.

Mrs. S. O. Eggert left today for Reading, Pa., to attend the general synod of the Reformed church as delegate to the triennial meeting of the missionary society.

The Wetter shows will exhibit at Leesville Thursday, Scio Friday, Cadiz Saturday, Flushing Monday, Mt. Pleasant Tuesday, Smithfield Wednesday, Brilliant Thursday, Steubenville Friday.

John Bahney is visiting his sister, Mrs. L H. Walcutt, corner of East and Oak streets. Mr. Bahney is now a resident of Colorado, and has largely recovered his health. He has not been here for a number of years.

Miss Carrie Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., who has been visiting friends in the city for the past month, went to Cleveland last week to spend a few days, after which she will go to Chicago to attend the World's Fair.

The second quarterly meeting will be held at the First M. E. church next Sunday morning. Sacramental service after morning sermon. The presiding elder, Dr. E D. Holtz, will hold quarterly conference on Friday evening of this week.

Chas. Mong, a Massillon man, who went out to Seattle, Wash., five years ago, reached home on Saturday night. Mr. Mong will remain here about a month and his wife, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Michael Eisass, will then return with him.

John A. Shoemaker, agent at the Fort Wayne depot, received seven carrier pigeons last night from I. A. Allen, C. & P. baggage master at Pittsburg. The birds were released at 8 o'clock this morning, and after circling about the city for ten minutes started on their homeward journey.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church have arranged to serve a dinner in their chapel on next Saturday to the teachers who will be here in attendance at the spring meeting of the Northern Ohio Teachers' Association. In the evening supper will be served, for which the general public's patronage is solicited.

The Prohibitionists of Stark county will hold a mass convention at the Young Men's Prohibition Rooms, in Masonic block, corner of North Market and North streets, Canton, O, Friday, June 16, 1893, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of selecting thirteen delegates and thirteen alternates to attend the Prohibition state convention, which will be held in Cleveland, O., June 27 and 28.

The first engine of the recent order for ten given to the Brooks Company by the C., L & W. road arrived Saturday It was a freight engine of great driving power, and is the largest one ever owned by the road. The contract calls for the delivery of the other nine during this month and June. This additional service places the C., L. & W. in splendid shape, so far as motive power is concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ed ward C. Steese and Miss Steese, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L Baldwin, returned last night from Chicago, after a stay of one week. They found the exposition about four fifths complete, and had a pleasant visit in spite of the temporary disadvantages fast disappearing. They are of the opinion that it will be about three weeks before all the exhibits are ready for inspection.

There has been a financial boom in the fourth ward, this spring, caused by the return of the Madison estate for taxation, from that ward, instead of the third. The total for that estate alone is $55,220, showing a handsome increase over every preceding year. The assessor for the fourth ward has completed his work, and makes the following showing: Horses, 107; cattle, 34; carriages, 65; watches, 42; pianos and organs, 40; dogs, 53; total value of personal property, $94,382; total returns 1892, $34,668; new structures for 1893, 20; for 1892, 16.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

CANTON, May 24.—Republicans, in mass convention, this afternoon, selected the following seventeen to represent Stark county in the state convention: W. R. Day, Geo. E. Baldwin, Jas. J. Grant, J. P. Fawcett, T. R. Morgan, sr., Frank Mercer, J. M. Webb, S. A. Conrad, L. S. Stoehr, W. H. Rolan, Henry Huber, Logan Crubaugh, J. P. Jones, Wm. Raebel, Zack Doll, John Thomas, Frank M Bryan. Massillon alternates—R. B. Crawford, T. C. Brown and Robert Reay. Republican national and state administrations endorsed.

READY FOR ACCEPTANCE.

Cut This out and Keep it for Ready Reference.

The new fire alarm system is now complete, every box having been tested, and will probably be put into use to morrow. The fact will be made public as soon as the time is officially determined upon. The box numbers and locations as given below differ from all previously published lists, all of which are now superseded. As a measure of convenience it is suggested that the list below, together with the instructions be cut out, and kept in pocket books for reference.

BOX NUMBERS.

12—Russell & Co
13—Corner of Railroad and East.
14—Corner of Richville Ave., and George.
15—Corner of Oak and McLain.
16—Corner of Wellman and High.
21—Reed & Co's. Glass Works.
23—Corner of Tremont and Mahoningum.
24—Corner of Tremont and Duncan.
25—Corner of Tremont and Wismar Ave.
28—Corner of Duncan and Walnut.
31—U. B. Church.
32—Cor. Cliff St., and Washington Ave.
33—Clay street, near former hose house.
34—Pottery and Rolling Mill.
35—Corner of Mill and Cherry.
36—Corner of Akron and State.
37—Corner of Mill and Short East.
41—Corner of North and High.
42—Corner of State and Front.
43—Corner of Main and Locust.
45—Corner of Center and Cherry.

Key will be found in key box with glass door, on pole near box. In case of fire, break the glass in the keybox, take the key, unlock the alarm box, open the door, pull down the hook thus exposed once and let go. Remain near the box to show the department the exact location of fire. Twenty-five dollars fine and thirty days in jail, for breaking or mutilating any part of the apparatus.

The number of the box will be repeated four times on the alarm bell, at the central engine house. Suppos the hook of box 21 has been pulled, the blows upon the bell and gongs will be given thus: 1—1 (two blows), then a pause of about two seconds, and then 1 2 1, making 21, and this is repeated four times.

Persons discovering a fire must invariably send in the alarm from the box nearest the same, and under no circumstances from the point where it is seen. The department will invariably respond to the box from which the alarm is given.

WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Y's Preparing Another Pleasing Production.

The Y's are planning for an entertainment which is to be given in Bucher's opera house on the evening of June 8. The performance will be very elaborate and careful attention will be paid to every detail attending its production. The first part will include a chorus of fifty children In the second Miss Orlean Lyon, of Chicago, will read the story of Miles Standish, and accompanying the reading appropriate tableaux will be given. The third part will consist of tableaux, in which each of the ladies who have lived in the White House at Washington as first lady of the land will be represented.

Miss Lyon, who appears in the second part, has been the guest of Mrs. Joseph Wilder, in Park Row, for several months past, and during her stay, has made many friends among the young people of Massillon, who are unanimous in their praise of her elocutionary powers. Fuller details regarding the entertainment will be published as soon as the programme is completed.

C., L. & W SCHEDULE.

Important Changes to Take Effect on Sunday.

The new Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling train schedule will take effect on Sunday next. Train No. 38 goes through to Chicago, with Wagner sleeper and parlor cars. Train No. 35 starts from Chicago, and also has sleeper and parlor cars attached. The local time table is as follows:

SOUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Bellaire)	6:30 a. m.
No. 35 (goes to Wheeling)	10 03 a. m.
No. 37 do do	3.58 p. m.
No. 39 (goes to Uhrichsville)	7:46 p. m.

NORTH.

No 34	6:55 a. m
No. 36	9:27 a. m.
No. 38	5.36 p. m.
No. 42 arrives at	7 20 p m,

Newman.

Mumps are going round this vicinity in a rather mild form

E. W. Dehoff spent a few days last week east of Canton, prospecting.

"Green goods" continues to be received at this place but no "suckers" to report.

Miss Charlotte Davis, of Massillon, visited her country cousins in this village part of last week.

Wm. Smith, of West Brookfield, closed his third consecutive year as teacher of our schools, on Friday last, with appropriate exercises, a large number of the householders being present. Two of his pupils have been granted certificates within the past two years, which speak volumes for a country school. We understand Mr. Smith will be retained for another year.

The body of Mrs. Isaac Doxy, of Canal Fulton, was interred in our cemetery by the side of her husband who had preceded her twelve years ago, last Sunday afternoon, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. The deceased had been a resident of this vicinity for nearly forty years and had an extensive acquaintance. She leaves seven grown up children to mourn her taking away.

For eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physicians without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and feel confident of a complete cure.—Mrs. Mary C. Thomyson, Cerro Gordo, Ill.

FORGERY BROUGHT THEM.

HOW RUSSELL & CO. HAPPENED TO COME TO MASSILLON.

An Almost Forgotten Link in the Chain of Circumstances Which Established That Firm in This Place—The Story of a Famous Forger and His Misdeeds.

It is an odd circumstance, though a fact, nevertheless, that but for a series of forgeries which staggered the financial world at the time, the house of Russell & Co. would not now be in existence in Massillon, and perhaps might never have been established at all. This is brought to mind by an article in a recent issue of the Youth's Companion, entitled, "A Famous Forger," which tells of the misdeeds of Benjamin Rathbun.

Rathbun was about the first man to perceive the business possibilities of Niagara Falls, and he set about to improve the opportunity by the erection of buildings and hotels near the great cataract. This was in 1836, and at that time the late Charles M. Russell, eldest of the seven brothers, was a master carpenter. He came from New England, having closed a contract with Rathbun, whereby he furnished twenty journeymen carpenters and six apprentices. Two of these apprentices were his brothers, Nahum and Clement. A considerable amount of work was done for Rathbun, when he reached the climax of his career, and failed lamentably, his forgeries being discovered. The mechanics' claims had first to be satisfied, and Charles M. Russell got his pay wholly in nails At Niagara Falls he heard of work to be had in Cleveland, and decided upon another step westward. He loaded the nails into the hold of a schooner, which was caught in a tremendous gale. All on board were lost, but the nails being stowed away in the bottom of the vessel, held the keel downward, and it was secured and towed into Cleveland, the only salvage being the cargo of nails. At Cleveland Mr. Russell and his associates built the still standing American House, and there met Hunkin Wheeler, who unfolded to him the vast schemes of the old Massillon Rolling Mill Company for the improvement of Massillon. He induced Mr. Russell to leave Cleveland and come to Massillon in 1838, all the other brothers eventually following. Everybody knows the rest—how the rolling mill bubble burst, and Russell & Co. came into being. This explains how a forger caused Massillon to secure the concern named, and the Youth's Companion tells the interesting story of his crimes:

Benjamin Rathbun was a picturesque figure in the early history of western New York, when Buffalo was a frontier town, and not even a cabin marked the site of the future Chicago. He was the proprietor of the famous Eagle Tavern, and was a most genial and successful Boniface.

He organized a fast stage service between Albany and Buffalo His "lightning line for six passengers only" was a marvel of enterprise for the time. Not content with moderate prosperity he embarked in a land speculation, which in magnitude and recklessness had never been approached in any American town.

When he began to buy building lots and outlying farming lands, Buffalo went wild with excitement. His example was infectious. The most conservative settlers invested heavily in real estate, and dreamed of making fabulous fortunes in a twelve month Everybody had faith in him, and was willing to indorse his notes. He was in everything, and his business operations rapidly rose to millions of dollars.

He did not drink, or smoke, or gamble. He had neither vices nor extravagant habits, and devoted himself assiduously to his business. While singularly modest and utterly irreproachable in private life he was also the most noted criminal of his time.

In order to obtain capital for his speculations he devised an ingenious system of forgery. He paid for his land purchases by giving his notes, which were indorsed by business associates. Of each note he made from ten to fifty copies, and his clerk, an expert penman, forged the indorsement. He opened an office in New York for negotiating this forged paper, the volume of which ran up into the millions.

It was several years before his crimes were detected. A protested note was brought to the attention of the supposed indorser and pronounced spurious. The great bubble was pricked Rathbun was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment

After his Waterloo, this Napoleon among forgers, meekly accepted his punishment as his just deserts He served out his term in state prison, opened a small hotel in New York, and strove to live down his reputation.

Although his operations had reached millions, he had never owned more than fifty thousand dollars at one time, nor had ever put away a dollar for himself. He died in poverty at the age of eighty-two, a generation after his downfall.

When the old man could be induced to speak of the past, he had one thing to say. "It was greed that made me a criminal. I was in hot haste to get rich, and could not wait. Yet see, I am now a very old man! How much time I would have had, if I had only waited!"

The moral never grows stale. It applies as well to a French minister like M. Baihaut, confessing his shame in the Panama trial, as to Benjamin Rathbun. It is the lust of sudden gain, an access of unreasoning greed, that inspires financial crime.

"And in spite of all Rathbun's misdeeds," concluded Mr. Joseph K. Russell, when he told the story last night, "he was so popular among the masses that had he raised his finger after his arrest the working people he had employed, and his friends generally would have torn down the jail to let him out. For days the constable who had the warrant for his arrest held it in his pocket without attempting to serve it, though he passed him frequently, and Rathbun might have walked into Canada in twenty minutes and been a free man had he chosen. But he was too proud to find refuge in flight, and he quietly submitted to arrest and imprisonment."

SIMONSEN JUMPS BAIL.

CANTON, May 24.—The case of the state of Ohio against Jacob Simonsen was called this morning in the court of common pleas. The sheriff called his name three times and he failed to put in an appearance. The name of his bondsman, Conrad Schweitzer, was then called, and he was required to produce Jacob Simonsen or forfeit the amount of his bail. Every effort to secure Simonsen having failed, his bond was declared forfeited. It will be recalled that Simonsen was put under $5,000 bail by Mayor Redd of Massillon. Subsequently strenuous efforts were made before the court of common pleas to have the amount reduced. This was done, and bail for $1,200 being produced Simonsen was released from jail Bail was reduced on the ground that $5,000 was excessive. Simonsen was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by Charles Ruth. The penalty for the alleged crime is long imprisonment.

Immediately after Simmonsen's arrest his property at Massillon was converted into cash, with the least possible delay. It is suspected that he has fled to Sweden

IT CONTINUES TO PROSPER.

Proprietor Wetter Feels Joyous Over His Success.

The Model Moral circus continues to flourish like unto a green bay tree. At New Philadelphia yesterday morning a violent wind blew down the big canvas tent, and necessitated the abandonment of the afternoon performance. But in the evening the tent was packed to suffocation, and Proprietor Wetter left the town with $1,700 on the right side of the ledger. He intends purchasing a new auditorium tent and will use the old one as a shelter for his animals

Several changes have been made by Mr. Wetter in his executive staff. Advance Agent Dr. Knott and Manager Jimmie Anderson have both been released, a man named Graham taking the doctor's place, and Ellsworth Grapewine that of Anderson. One or two other minor changes have been made, and the boss canvasman, who committed a brutal assault on another employe on the opening night in Massillon, has been discharged.

CRUSHED HIS LEG.

Further Particulars Regarding the Elm Run Accident.

Shortly before THE INDEPENDENT went to press, yesterday, word was received of an accident which occurred to a miner at Elm Run mine, south of the city, in which he had had his leg crushed. The brief facts as stated above and that Dr. Hardy had been taken to the scene of the accident on a special C., L. & W. train to attend the injured man, were mentioned, and the following additional particulars were learned from the doctor after his return:

Martin Christman, aged 67, was at work in the mine with his son, when the latter in some manner dislodged a mass of coal weighing two or three tons. The mass fell and the two men were caught beneath it The son was hurt about the back, though it is not believed very seriously, but the father's left leg was so badly caushed that Dr. Hardy found it necessary to amputate it just below the knee.

Though Christman's age is rather advanced to withstand an operation of such a severe nature, he bore the ordeal bravely and the doctor entertains strong hopes for his recovery. Christman is a German and has only been in this country for about two years.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, May 23:

LADIES.

Bushman, Mrs. S.	Miller, Miss Martha
Ketler, Miss Louisa	Morrow, Mrs.
Myers, Mrs. Amanda	

MEN.

Arnold, William	Harayson, Geo.
Ackerman, E. C.	Halderman, Henry
Bryan, M. D.	Heaton, E. L.
Brockley, James	Miller, George
Glazer, Frank	Mueller. Ed.

Persons calling for the above advertised letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic, Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's

The promptness and certainty of its cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy famous It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the most effectual remedy known for these diseases. C. B. Main, of Union City, Pa., says: "I have a great sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; I warrant every bottle, and have never heard of one failing to give entire satisfaction" 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT'S Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

The plain truth is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla No need of embellishment of sensationalism. Hood's cures.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

THE CAPTURE OF A WELL KNOWN CROOK.

Ed Aunding Discovered While Secreting Property Which Had Been Stolen from a Millersburg Store—He Admits His Guilt—Another Man Was With Him.

A postal card was received at the mayor's office on May 19 requesting Marshal Hagan to be on the lookout for a lot of goods which had been stolen the night before from the hardware store of A. B. Rudy & Sons at Millersburg, Holmes county. The property consisted of thirty dozen pen knives, six dozen Wostenholm razors and a lot of revolvers, the entire property amounting in value to $190.

Late Saturday afternoon a telephone message was sent from the Massillon Bridge Company's works to the effect that some of the employes of the works had observed Ed Aunding, whose record as a crook is familiar to the readers of Massillon and Canton papers, secreting a bundle of some kind under a pile of lumber in the rear of the shop. He was accompanied by another man. Marshal Hagan and Officer Markle started on a hunt for the men, and soon found Aunding at his favorite haunt, Mrs. Kessler's saloon, in Railroad street. He was placed under arrest. A visit was then paid to the bridge works and the bundle discovered in the place mentioned. It was found to consist of the cutlery and revolvers described by Messrs Rudy & Sons, of Millersburg, and the articles were wrapped up in a laprobe.

A telegram was sent to Millersburg and later in the evening Mr. Rudy and Marshal Jordan of that place arrived, and after identifying the property took Aunding back with them. In conversation Aunding admitted that he had taken the goods and said his intention was to plea guilty to the charge of burglary.

He would say nothing as to the identity of the man who was with him when he hid the goods The only description obtainable of this man is that he wore a light suit. It was believed that he had started toward Canton and the officers at that place were accordingly notified.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon.

There is nothing I have ever used for muscular rheumatism that gives me as much relief as Chamberlain's Pain Balm does. I have been used it for about two years—four bottles in all—as occasion required, and always keep a bottle of it in my house. I believe I know a good thing when I get hold of it, and Pain Balm is the best liniment I have ever met with.—W. B Denny, dairyman, New Lexington, O. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me."—Mrs M.A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon

of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon **terrible ulcers** broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 78 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost **like one raised from the dead.**"

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

Hood's Remedies are for sale by C. S. Craig

You know what you are eating when you use

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Absolutely the Best

Every ingredient is plainly printed on the label, information other manufacturers do not give.

The Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, May 24 —The crop report says. Pennsylvania—Floods and cool weather damaged and retarded crops in the northwestern portion, but conditions have been improved by recent warmth. West Virginia—Wheat has made fine growth, oats and grass growing nicely, corn and garden vegetables seriously affected by excessive rains, fruit prospects promising; stock doing well. Ohio—Corn half planted, some coming up; wheat, oats, grass, rye barley, potatoes and tobacco plants growing finely; cherries, plums and pears falling off badly; strawberries, large crop

To Take the Caravels to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 24 —The navy department has completed arrangements for conveying the Columbus caravels, the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, from New York to Chicago. They will be towed from New York to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and from there to Chicago The service will cost about $5,000. Commodore Erben will arrange for their trip to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the consul at Montreal will make arrangements for their cruise from there to Chicago

Lizzie Borden Going Insane

TAUNTON, May 24 —Her physician says that unless there is a decided change for the better in Miss Borden's condition she will not be able to face the government at New Bedford June 5 He says that, according to all he can learn professionally, her mind is rapidly succumbing to the terrible strain she has endured for the past eight months Loss of sleep and severe head troubles are affecting her brain.

To Get at the Facts

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that Hood's cures.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

While Mr. T J. Richey, of Altoha, Mo., was traveling in Kansas he was taken violently ill with cholera morbus. He called at a drug store to get some medicine and the druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy so highly he concluded to try it The result was immediate relief, and a few doses cured him completely. It is made for bowel complaint and nothing else. It never fails For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is gauranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

If you want to get cured take Manners Double Extract Sarsaparilla. It's the best. Try it. 50 cents

TWO FRENCHMEN EXPELLED.

The Belgium Government Drives Out Miners' Delegates.

BRUSSELS, May 24.—M Basly and M. Lamaudin, two French delegates to the miners' international conference, have been expelled from Belgium on the ground that they had taken a leading part in expelling Belgian miners from northern France in 1892. Both of the men deny the truth of the charge.

Most of the delegates went to the station with Basly and Lamaudin and cheered them as they entered the train for France The government will probably be interpellated in the chamber as to the incident.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., May 24.—The reported arrest in Buffalo, N. Y., of Reuben Miller, of Nevada, and Richard Umbenhaur, of this city, on a charge of swindling a farmer out of $5,000, created a surprise here The marshal of this city says there is no doubt of Umbenhaur being implicated in the swindling game worked on Farmer Wilson, near Ligonier Ind., a year ago.

To Hold a Gun Tournament.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O, May 24 —It is announced that the Ohio state gun tournament and bazar of the interstate manufacturers will be held in the city July 12 and 13 on the ground of the East Liverpool Gun club The tournament will attract many of the crack shots of Ohio and contiguous states

Wants $50,000 Damages.

LIMA, O., May 24 —Several months ago Bert Craig, a switchman on the Lake Erie and Western, was at work in the yards at night, when his foot caught in a frog, which was not locked, according to the law, and both legs were taken off at the knee Craig has sued the company for $50,000 damages.

Demands Municipal Reform.

CINCINNATI, May 24 —The Central Labor council has issued a circular, preparatory to a grand monster mass meeting of all the labor organizations of the city to demand municipal reform. It promises to be one of the most formidable reform political movements this city ever knew

Incorporated in Ohio

COLUMBUS, O., May 24 —The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state: The Piqua Boiler company, Piqua, capital stock $50,000, the C H Whitney Nursery company, Norwalk capital stock $25,000, the Imperial company, Columbus, capital stock [illegible]

AYER'S PILLS

cure
constipation,
dyspepsia, jaundice,
sick headache.

THE BEST

remedy for
all disorders of
the stomach, liver,
and bowels.

Every Dose Effective

The Brown Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Shingles, Lath;

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.

Yard and Mill South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, O.

—SEE—

HIGERD'S

New Furniture Room

Southwest Corner Tremont and Erie,
Opposite Hotel Sailer.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

STRAWHATS

Our novelties for this season are larger than usual We are introducers of special styles, special colors, special low prices Knox Mackinaw, Split and China Sennit Wide Brim Sailors, Men's Fancy Jap Sennit, Yeddows, Manillas, Ventilators and China Shell Sailors. Our great leader Men's Borneo Yacht Trimmed in black, blue and brown. A full line of fancy Percale Shirts; also Puffs, Bows and Wash Four in-hands:

SPANGLER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR KNOX, YOUMAN, SILVERMAN, ROELOFS AND STETSON FINE HATS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A THEATRICAL BUDGET.

English Opinion of Oscar Wilde's Latest Play.

MANY OF THE EPIGRAMS FORCED.

The Plot of "A Woman of No Importance." How "One Part" Stars Have Returned to Their First Loves—Sidney Drew and His Pretty Wife.

NEW YORK, May 17.—All the letters which have been received in this city from London agree in the statement that Oscar Wilde's new play, "A Woman of No Importance," is practically another "Lady Windermere's Fan" with a motif which is a trifle deeper. There is if possible even more artificiality of theme and a greater disregard of original methods. The plot is exceedingly hackneyed in its main lines. A young girl, very sweet and lovely and all that, has been betrayed by Lord Illingworth. This woman, at the opening of the play, is known as Mrs. Arbuthnot, and she has a son Gerald—the result of her youthful indiscretion—who is quite handsome and is in love with a wealthy New England girl addicted to firing off lectures on morality at the slightest provocation.

Gerald is ambitious and after skirmishing around for a long time gets an engagement as private secretary to a nobleman. Delightedly he informs his mother, who is at first pleased, but afterward grieved when she learns that her son's patron is Lord Illingworth. She tries in every way possible to get him to decline the appointment and as a last resort tells how he had betrayed and abandoned a girl, without, of course, letting her son suspect that she is the guilty woman of whom she speaks.

The young man is not as greatly shocked as he might be by this recital and coolly suggests that the person who ran away from her home with the bad nobleman "could not have been a very nice girl." But it is necessary for Oscar Wilde's purpose that the father and son should not be together, so he causes the didactic maiden from New England to rush in and inform her sweetheart, Gerald, that Lord Illingworth has insulted her grossly. Gerald is infuriated and is about to strike the peer when Mrs. Arbuthnot falls on her knees before him and stops him with the remark, "Gerald, it is your father."

This makes a very effective situation, but it is old—how old no one can say accurately. It was certainly used more than 100 years ago, and it has been doing almost uninterrupted service in the French melodramas ever since.

The wind up of "A Woman of No Importance" is a trifle less unconventional, but it is theatrically tricky (or trickily theatrical) in a remarkable degree. In a well ordered play of this sort the proper thing for the genteel villain to do is to offer to make "reparation" by marrying the woman whom he had wronged more than a score of years earlier. That lady, if she is a well regulated stage heroine, ought to rush into his arms with a fervent, "Thank heaven, at last!" or words to that effect. The curtain descending quickly would make a pretty if rather antediluvian ending of the play.

But Mr. Wilde determined to be original in his methods in at least one respect, and he accordingly compels his suffering leading woman to spurn the offer of her deceiver and then to strike him a stinging blow in the face with his own gloves.

SCENE FROM "A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

There is a lot of epigram in "A Woman of No Importance." Much of it is quite bright, as in "Lady Windermere's Fan," but a great deal of it seems to have been subjected to the hothouse process, for it bears evidences of having been forced. Some of the best bits are the following: "American novels are dry goods;" "Women are sphinxes without secrets;" "A well tied tie is the first serious step in life;" "The peerage is the best thing in fiction the English have done;" "There are only two kinds of women—plain and colored;" "A fox hunt is the unspeakable in full pursuit of the uneatable;" "The difference between a saint and sinner is that the saint has a past and the sinner a future;" "If America is a paradise, why are Americans so anxious to get out of it?" "Nowadays it's only the unreadable that occurs;" "My cigars are so awfully expensive I can only afford them when I'm in debt;" "One should always kiss women who lecture one;" "The soul is born old and grows young; that is life's comedy;" "One can survive every thing except death;" "All the men are married women's property; that's the only true meaning of women's property;" "Nothing should surprise us nowadays except happy marriages;" "A man should always say more than he means and always mean more than he says;" "Duty's what we expect from others; we don't do it ourselves;" "The tyranny of women is the worst kind of tyranny the world has ever known—the tyranny of the weak over the strong, it is the only tyranny that lasts;" "The uneducated are the only people who should be allowed to have votes;" "Men marry because they are tired, women because they are curious;" "Making love is the privilege of people who have nothing to do—the one use of the idle classes in this country;" "Talk to every woman as if you loved her and to every man as if he bores you;" "It is wonderful what a many things are said of one behind one's back which are absolutely true;" "The man who can dominate a London dinner table can dominate the world;" "At London dinner parties clever people never listen, and stupid people never talk;" "If one wants to know what a woman really means, one must look at her and not listen to her;" "The happiness of a married man depends on the woman he has not married;" "A bad man is the sort of man who admires innocence, a bad woman the sort of woman a man never gets tired of;" "Nothing succeeds like excess."

The best hit, however, in the play is the speech of Mrs. Arbuthnot, in which she asserts that she has been compensated for the suffering entailed by her disgrace by the noble love of her son who was the result of that false step. Beerbohm Tree as Illingworth and Mrs. Bernard-Beere as Mrs. Arbuthnot are credited with emphatic hits.

Edward E. Rice, the man who with J. Cheever Goodwin, was responsible many years ago for that unkillable extravaganza, "Evangeline," opened at Palmer's theater Monday evening with an excellent company in an entertainment of a similar character called "1492." If the success of the piece in Boston may be taken as a criterion, it ought to be a big "go" here, although Mr. Rice is said to have announced that he will take "1492" off during the worst portion of the summer, no matter how well it may do. Still, this may be, after all, merely a sort of managerial "anchor to windward."

Stuart Robson is not a really great actor for the reason that he can never divorce himself absolutely from his own personality. He doesn't seem to be able to lose himself. While his impersonation of Tony Lumpkin in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" was favorably received here at the Fifth Avenue theater, there was not such an overwhelming demand for it as had been anticipated, and he has consequently deemed it advisable to revive Bronson Howard's "Henrietta," which is intended to run through the remainder of his New York engagement. In this play Mr. Robson's peculiar personality is remarkably adapted to the odd character of Bertie the Lamb, and his work could scarcely be improved upon.

Sidney Drew has, I think, got onto the money winning track at last. Next season he tells me that he will play Bob Acres

SIDNEY DREW.

in "The Rivals," and that he will have practically the same cast as now. It will include, besides Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Mrs. John Drew, McKee Rankin, Maurice Barrymore (although I had understood that Barrymore was to be a member of the "Aristocracy" company) and several other well known actors. In April, 1894, the company will go to England to show our cousins over there what we can do with Sheridan's great comedy.

By the way, Sidney Drew has had an experience as an actor which, allied to his great natural and inherited ability, ought to make him capable of excellent work. Sidney Drew was born in Philadelphia only 29 years ago. His parents were the famous Mr. and Mrs. John Drew. His first serious stage experience was obtained at the age of 14 in a comedy by Leonard Grover called "Our Boarding House," which was quite successful. His next effort was made in "Old Shipmates."

Then he played important engagements as a member of the companies headed by Rose Eytinge and John T. Raymond. He next created a part during Mrs. James Brown Potter's first venture as a star at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York. After having made a hit as the young attorney in "The Burglar" he was engaged by Charles Frohman and played in succession important roles in "A Legal Wreck," which ran 200 nights at the Madison Square theater, "The Solicitor" and "The Man With a Hundred Heads."

Mr. Drew's next venture was as a star in conjunction with his wife in Archibald Gordon's adaptation, "That Girl From Mexico." The tour was not a great success, owing to managerial and other entanglements. The company was reorganized, and Mr. and Mrs. Drew again starred in a repertory of plays, some old and some new. Fortune was more kind to them in this venture, but it was decided to try "The Rivals," and its success has determined Mr. Drew and his associates to continue it.

Mrs. Gladys Rankin Drew has not had as long a stage experience as her husband. She was born in the St. Cloud hotel, New York, 22 years ago. Like her husband, she inherited her histrionic ability, for her parents were Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin, the latter of whom years ago was better known as Kitty Blanchard. Mrs. Drew has never played in any company of which either her father or her husband was not a member. She started in with "The Runaway Wife." It was then that she met the man whom she married four years ago. After the wedding she played the opposite part to Sidney in "The Burglar."

MRS SIDNEY DREW.

After an engagement as Mrs. Younghusband in "Married Life" a baby came and was named Sidney Rankin Drew, who, by the way, is the only male representative of the coming generation of the family. Later on Mrs. Drew joined "The Man With a Hundred Heads," since which time her career has been identical with that of her husband.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

THE CRACK OF THE BAT.

Heavy Hitting Under That New Pitching Rule.

O. P. CAYLOR ON BASEBALL GLORY

The Star Player's Fame Is Short Lived, and He Is Soon Forgotten—Interesting Statistics About the Principal Actors In the Baseball Wars of 1890.

CERTAIN it is that the new pitching rule is beginning to assert itself. The crack of the bat, the patter of footsteps around the bases and the hilarious whoop of the "rooters" in the stands grow in volume as the season progresses. Those "previous" pitchers who a month ago told their anxious admirers that the five added feet would make "no difference whatever" in their effectiveness are beginning to wish they could recall the prediction.

As the batting becomes more and more furious the interest and public enthusiasm in the game grow day by day. This shackling of the once lordly pitcher has tended to make results of games more uncertain. No spectator now feels that he can leave the field before the last inning with the assurance that his favorite team has the game won, no matter how large may be the lead. During the last week games which in their first half seemed certain victories were turned into bitter defeats by a few lucky rallies at the bat. It is what spectators like, and the knowledge of the fact that under the new rule no game is won till the last man is out makes every player anxious and causes the full exercise of every playing faculty so long as there remains a possible chance on either side.

In spite of unfavorable weather the attendance has been remarkably large, especially in the east. In the first six games at New York 34,000 people were on the ground, an average of nearly 6,000 to a game—that, too, when two of the games were played on days when it was so cold that most of the spectators stood up during the entire two hours.

In Brooklyn there were 31,000 people at the first five games. Philadelphia turned out 19,000 in the same number of games, while Washington has averaged nearly 3,000 people to a game.

A convincing proof of the great change which has come over the baseball situation in general is furnished by a report from the treasurer of the Yale College Baseball club. Last year the club lost $200 on its spring trip. This year the club cleared $900 on a similar trip.

The Washington and St. Louis teams continue to play successful ball. Both are surprising their friends as well as the baseball reading public at large. No less is the surprise occasioned by the miserable showing of the Bostons, New Yorks and Philadelphias. Their temporary "slump" is hard to understand, but I can safely say that when they begin to "make their run" they will not be long in passing both the St. Louis and Washington teams.

The team which is fulfilling the public expectation, and not doing more or less, is the Cleveland club. It is very, very early to make predictions of a possible or probable pennant winner, yet if I were called upon to pick one out of the 12 I would name the Clevelands.

The Cincinnatis are, as usual, having trouble in their ranks. Tony Mullane was accused of indifferent work against the Pittsburgs, and the report went out broadcast through the land that Mullane was to be blacklisted. It will be a very tame and uninteresting baseball season on which shall ever pass without a threat being made of suspending, expelling or blacklisting Mullane. Several times these threats have been half executed, but Tony plays on. Nothing has ever been proved against him, and he rides out every storm.

No man playing baseball is more misunderstood than Mullane. I have had him under my direct management for several years and know his peculiarities—and he has them by the score. I was one of two who went to Toledo and signed him for the Cincinnatis in 1884, for which act he was, without justice or reason, suspended for the season of 1885. But he didn't suffer much thereby. I paid him on the night he signed that contract at the Boody House in Toledo—at 1 o'clock in the morning of the presidential election day—20 new, crisp $100 bills as an advance on his salary. After he was suspended the Cincinnati club stood by him and paid him $1,200 more in bimonthly installments. That sum of $2,000, by the way, was the largest amount of advance money ever paid to a baseball player.

Mullane, while a good pitcher in many characteristics, is weak hearted and easily "rattled." He needs a cool headed, steady catcher to hold him in check and prevent a panic. Charley Snyder could do it, but Vaughn cannot.

Such silly threats as those which the Cincinnati club made against Mullane do inestimable harm to the game.

Three years ago the Players' league started out to wipe the National league from a state of existence. The former organization entered the season with three-fourths of the stars of the year of 1889 in its teams, while the National league was compelled to fill up depleted teams with young players from semiprofessional clubs.

It is interesting at this time to study the result. I have been looking into the case, and this is what I find: Of the 128 Players' league men who got records that year, 54 are now members of League teams; of the 121 National league men of that year who made records, 52 are still playing in the major league.

The Players' league took nearly all the noted pitchers of 1889 away from the National league. Of these 38 pitchers, only 9 are now employed by the National league—viz, King, Keefe, Weyhing, Crane, Maul, Staley, Dwyer, Van Haltern and Haddock. Of the National league's 24 pitchers, 16 are still on the National league payroll, and their names are as follows: Baker, Clarkson, Caruthers, Duryea, Foreman, Gleason, Hutchison, Lovett, Mullane, Nichols, Rusie, Stein, Sharrott, Smith, Terry and Young.

All this goes to show the rapid decline of a baseball player's ability after he reaches a certain point of perfection in his playing. Two-thirds of the stars of 1890 are already among the missing, and the baseball public is cheering new heroes of the diamond whose names three short years ago were unknown outside the small circle of a few friends and local acquaintances.

"The king is dead! Long live the king!"

O. P. CAYLOR.

Commander James S. Dean.

G. A. R.

Old Soldier's Gratitude

COMRADES, READ THIS.

Torturing, Life Destroying Dyspepsia Cured. Another Triumph for Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Mr. James S. Dean, Commander of Gen. Grant Post, G.A.R., Rondout, N.Y., and Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad and one of the most popular and well known Gentlemen in the East, whose veracity is beyond question says:

I was all run down with DYSPEPSIA. I doctored and doctored but it all resulted the same way. I grew worse. *I suffered* untold misery night and day. My case was pronounced *incurable*. I suffered this way for fully TWO YEARS. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy on the street about that time, and I told him of my condition and he said, "JIMMY," you need not *suffer* so, come to my office and I'll give you a bottle of FAVORITE REMEDY, take it morning, noon and night, and it will cure you. I took the medicine as directed, but had no *confidence* in a cure, as my case had been tried by so many. After using it a week I began to feel better, and in a short while after that I was ENTIRELY CURED—"*Just think of it, entirely cured.* That terrible Distress, everything I ate, *breaking up sour* in my throat had all gone and I have not had a moments discomfort since. To-day there is'nt a *healthier* man in this country and my appetite is grand. I believe I could eat a KEG OF NAILS if I had to and digest them with ease. FAVORITE REMEDY is the foe of Dyspepsia and poor health.

Yours truly,
JAMES S DEAN.

RONDOUT, March 18th, 1892.

Kennedy's Remedies are for sale by E. S. Craig

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

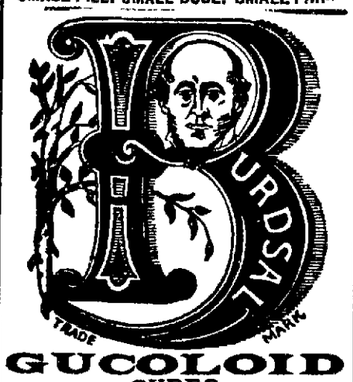
ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE



GUCOLOID

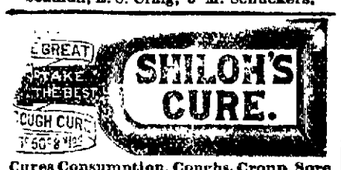
CURES

RHEUMATISM.

If one bottle does you no good, don't buy another. Four flasks by Express, on receipt of price, $1.00.

BURDSAL MEDICINE M'F'G CO.,
Masonic Temple, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY
Z. T. Baltzly, Morganthaler & Heister, F. E. Seaman, E. S. Craig, J. M. Schuckers.



Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

We must reduce our stock of

WALL PAPER

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES.

If you need anything in this line it will pay you well to call and see our display before investing.

We are offering a first-class grade of

WALL PAPER 5 CENTS A ROLL

T'is a large value for the money and we find it a big trade winner.

Our Curtains at 25 Cents Each,

Mounted on good spring rollers, cannot be equaled for the money in the city.

A Better Curtain for 40 Cents,

and a good dado curtain for 48 cents.

Elegant Fringed Curtains for 50c

and another with heavy linen fringe for 60c. We only ask to be permitted to show these goods, they are sure to be appreciated.

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RATS! SAYS BILL NYE

A SAD TAIL THAT WAS POURED INTO WILLIAM'S EAR.

Some Interesting Facts About British Columbia—Showing In Victoria on Good Friday—An Incident Evidencing How Fond Nye Is of Repartee.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Rats gave me some trouble last evening and during the night. They had their hook and ladder company out, I think, for exercise, for in the wall of my room they were practicing on running up as far as possible and then falling to the bottom with a dull report like that when a fat aeronaut falls 1,000 feet and strikes on the top of a man with a high hat.

After I had gone to sleep, tired nature being no longer able to hold out against noise, they got more intimate, and I woke up to find a confidential old chap pouring his cold, sad tail in my ear.

I ENTERED MY DRESSING ROOM WEEPING SOFTLY.

I have never been the confidant of a dumb animal that way before.

British Columbia in summer must be a most beautiful country. The ride from Victoria to Nainaimo by train is one that seems like a beautiful dream. The smooth water of the strait is on your right, and on the left the magnificent forest with solemn mossy firs that grow to a great size, and every few moments you cross a musical trout brook with a milky waterfall that echoes far and away through the answering woods. There's nothing so peaceful unless it be the death of a good man I could fish there forever. Some do. You can get trout there too.

The conductor stepped down to a babbling brook while we loaded five trunks and borrowed a willow rod with a line to it fixed up with a boy at one end and a worm at the other and whipped out two rainbow trout before one could say scat.

We showed in Victoria on Good Friday, as the date had been made months ago and without due forethought. Good Friday in an English city, and a pouring rain gave us an apprehensive pain as we strolled into the opera house at the stage entrance. The steamer ride all day had been dreary, wet and cold, and at 8 o'clock I entered my dressing room weeping softly as my valet laid out my handsome costumes for the evening.

The opera house manager came back to see me. I dried my eyes as well as possible, dashing some powder on my discolored nose, and expecting to hear him say, "You come to us at a very unfortunate time, but some of our best people are here tonight," etc., but he rubbed his hands cheerily and said, "We will do well to get room for them tonight, and I'd hate to turn them away in the rain."

"But how about Good Friday?"

"Oh, that is all right. I was only afraid it would be a pleasant day. Then all of Victoria would have been fishing all the daylight there was and been too tired to come, but now they are all rested and on hand."

Business men of Victoria are not slaves to their work. They get down to their business at 10 o'clock, and if any one is waiting to see them they make an engagement for 3 o'clock. The house is closed at lunchtime also. Good Friday was a holiday. Saturday is a regular holiday. Sunday is the same, of course, for tired merchants then go fishing. Monday was a holiday also, being Easter Monday, and on Tuesday many were so worn out with fishing that it was also observed as a holiday.

We could not get into a bank by any honorable means, and so when we got to America we had a trunkful of Canadian money. Had we been a few days later we would have had 20 per cent discount to pay, as this is the rule since April 15.

It is a retaliatory measure. The Canadians say that we started it, and the Yankees say the Canadians started it. I do not know who started it, but I can put my hand on my heart and say of a truth that I had nothing to do with it.

All the time while there I tried to think of something to smuggle, but I could not.

By going on board a Chinese steamship we succeeded in buying some embroidered handkerchiefs, and by being extremely foxy and free with our shillings we got them off the steamer—the handkerchiefs. I mean—and across the line. My heart was in my mouth all the time. I sent them since to my wife, who says that they are very curious, but can be bought cheaper at Asheville, N. C.

At Nainaimo coal mining and football are indulged in. Coal mining is the only thing that is not affected by the rainy season. A man on the sound also told us that for two years he did not see Mount Hood, Mount Ranier, Mount Tacoma or Mount Baker for the rain. Mount Tacoma and Mount Ranier are the same, but called by different names according to whether you live at Tacoma or Seattle. I have referred to this before.

Each large city aims to be the terminus of some great transcontinental road. In some countries people are divided into Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, but here one must at once become a follower of Jim Hall, the N. P., the C. P. or the U. P.

I was about to say that P's hath her victory no less than war, but the customs officer told me I had no right to bring such a thing as that into this country free unless I wanted it for my own personal use.

At Nainaimo we took the little steamer Clutch to Vancouver. In crossing the wharf at Nainaimo I sat my bag down on the dock in order to peel my umberella and hit a rainin. A young man with a haggard look took it up and held it for me. He continued to hold it till I paid him wharfage on it.

It is a private wharf and is all the poor man has to keep him in liquor. If you send your trunks down to the steamer, he holds them until you ransom them.

An old resident told me that once this man stopped a funeral procession because the bearers put down the remains on the dock to spit on their hands, and they had to pay a dollar before the procession could move. This keeps the respectable people with baggage from going to Nainaimo, and especially as they wish in case of death to be buried elsewhere. Even the Chinaman does not want his body to be found dead at this place and has it sent back to China.

The steamship Empress of India sailed from Vancouver while we were there and carried quite a large cargo of Chinamen who had died at Nainaimo, paid dockage and started for home.

In my last letter I spoke a little disrespectfully of the young English tourist who runs so much to leggings and so little to legs, wearing leggings even to get married in, but I now find that I was hasty.

He, of course, being a younger son who inherited the old family pants, finds that they wrinkle and become finally a braded and fluted at the bottoms, so he puts on leggings. After he has worn them awhile the trousers or pants naturally, as a result of the warmth of the person and having been tightly folded for some time, especially if slept in, become hopelessly wrinkled, so that leggings become a necessity, and at last one legging seems to call for another, like the drink habit.

One man I saw had two pairs on at the same time.

But now that I know the cause, and that it is actual want which lies at the bottom of all this, I regret very much the hasty manner in which I spoke. Under those wrinkled and passe trousers may throb a warm, true English heart.

Quien sabe?

We liked Victoria and Vancouver, though the latter is the coming city of that country. The buildings are excellent, the hotel first class, though crowded on steamer days, and one of the finest opera houses on the coast is there, ably managed by Mr. Goldsmith, a Jewish gentleman who was born in Australia. He says that he was characterized as a Sheeny Kangaroo in his early life, "but now," said he, "I call myself a Siwash Chinaman."

At the opera house I was called upon to show my ready wit and explain it afterward to several people who remained after the opera was over.

Part of a football team came after all other seats were occupied and were given the chairs usually occupied by the orchestra. Several of them came in a beastly state of intoxication and one in a long white nightshirt. This joke comes from William the Conqueror, but the lick just behind the ear which this young man got came from Mr. Goldsmith, who was at the door at the time.

So the man with the nightshirt was pulled out of the mud at the door and sent home on a wide board.

The others came in and made remarks during our overture, thus annoying the audience and cutting into our remarks. It was so de trop that I saw we must execute a coup d'etat or receive a faux pas.

We are often asked to call for a physician in the audience, who is sent for by messenger to the stage, so I paused in the olio and with great gravity and earnestness advanced to the footlights and asked with a trembling voice if Dr. Keeley would kindly come to the front.

The audience couldn't have been more than seven or eight minutes at work on it before it was settled that it was intended as a bounce. Then they turned loose with lung and boot heel and umbrella ferrule till the football team began to ask itself, "How is it possible that this vast audience and even the speaker, a total stranger, has discovered that we are drunk?"

A YOUNG MAN HELD MY BAG.

Then those who needed it went home and tied their heads up in wet towels, and the others most generously apologized.

This incident will be published in Punch under the heading, "The Following Good One," etc.

I am very fond of repartee indeed and in Wyoming once gave such full vent to it in chaffing a stage driver on the old Douglass creek stage line that I shall bear the marks of it no doubt to my grave.

Bill Nye

Luckless.

Student—I don't see how any one can live in this miserable town. No matter where I turn I always knock up against a creditor.—Schelk.

PEARL OF THE PACIFIC.

Hawaii Is Richly Endowed With Wealth and Beauty.

A LAND OF LUXURY AND LAZINESS.

The Experiences and Observations of An American Traveler In the Sandwich Islands—The Progress of Civilization and Christianity—The Native Language and Religion—Queer Habits and Customs. An Opera Bouffe Kingdom—The Tragedy of Captain Cook—The World's Grandest Volcano.

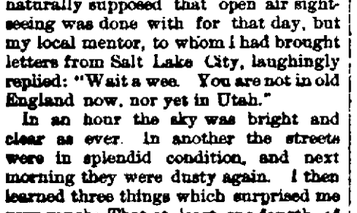
[Copyright, 1893.]

There never was a lovelier March morning than that on which Honolulu first rose to my sight. Yes, literally "rose," for we had gotten close in during the night. The sky was not perfectly clear till just at daylight, and there was no lingering dawn as in the far north. Scarcely had our strained eyes made out the bold promontory of Diamond head (so called, I was told, because there are no precious stones in the islands) when suddenly the grand sweep of mountains came into view, and then, as if a flat in a theater had slid back and disclosed a gorgeous tropical scene, Honolulu rose to sight. It was a perfectly delightful surprise, worth coming a thousand miles to see.

There was the usual delay in getting close in, and we had scarcely time to view the city by the rosy light when we saw many people running toward the beach. It seemed to me that they did not even check their speed at the water's edge, but jumped into their canoes, which moved off at once, and in a few minutes the Kanakas were swarming about the ship or climbing on deck. Our lady passengers, having heard "dreadful things," were prepared to blush accordingly, and the more roguish among the gentlemen anticipated some fun, but both were disappointed. The native men were dressed quite so-so for boatmen, and though the few women who came near wore each a single garment they managed it with womanly skill. In truth one may see much more reckless exposure at any bathing resort. It was later and in the interior—but I anticipate.

The rising sun now sent its brilliant glare upon Honolulu and showed us—what? Was it a child's toy village suddenly enlarged or a transformation scene in a fairy pantomime? There were plumed cocoanut trees and curious palms great banks of flowers in one place and a regular English sward in another, trailing vines and bare, hot looking places, and here and there patches of neglected land, which looked dry and arid. It was evident at first view of the houses that the old was still struggling with the new, for regular New England cottages with green blinds and stone structures were mingled with mere huts of straw and tolerably solid adobe buildings like those I had become accustomed to at Salt Lake City

My first impression on entering the place was that all the true natives had gone off in their canoes, for we at first encountered none but Chinese and other apparently Asiatic people, and then Portuguese, Frenchmen and a few English and Americans, but before reaching our hotel we saw that those were only the advance guard of porters, small traders, agents for this and that, idle sailors and the general flotsam and jetsam of a port in the tropics which is the common resting place of rovers of all nations.



VIEW OF HONOLULU.

From the center of the town on, however, we struck it rich in the Kanaka line. We saw them of every age and many shades of color and in every stage of dress and civilization, from the new arrival from the mountain highlands, clad only so far as absolute decency required, to the cultured gentleman in blue coat, white vest and truly immaculate linen. At every convenient recess in the side of the street was a group of native women, but there was not the same variety in their dress. With scarcely an exception each wore a sort of "Mother Hubbard" of blue cloth, and whether walking, sitting or riding—and many of them were riding and always astride—they managed this single garment with the same modest grace I had noted among those in the boats.

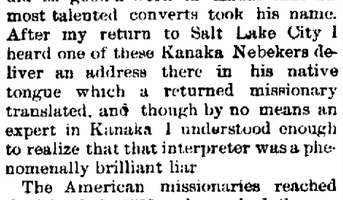
The streets are of fair width, and in places seemed to me whiter than was agreeable and rather dusty. As there is nearly always breeze enough at sea to refresh one, I felt oppressed at first by the dead calm in the air, and retiring to the courtyard of the hotel was just saying it was hotter than I had been led to expect when I felt a strong, cool breeze. In three minutes at the furthest the sky was overcast and almost black; in 10 minutes more the rain was pouring in volumes, which, as it seemed to me, threatened to wash the town away. I naturally supposed that open air sightseeing was done with for that day, but my local mentor, to whom I had brought letters from Salt Lake City, laughingly replied: "Wait a wee. You are not in old England now, nor yet in Utah."

In an hour the sky was bright and clear as ever. In another the streets were in splendid condition, and next morning they were dusty again. I then learned three things which surprised me very much: That at least one-fourth of the entire population of the little kingdom live in Honolulu; that the city rests not on the true rock of the islands or volcanic deposits, but on a sort of flat built up by the coral insect, and that three-fourths of the Hawaiians of all races live in very narrow belts around the islands. The interior of Hawaii especially is an almost untrodden waste. The coralline basis of Honolulu is so open that water runs through it as through a fine sieve, and so, though it may rain six days in succession, the streets will be dry on the seventh.

KANAKA SPEECH AND RELIGION.

How the Islands Were Built Up and How Christianized.

The first task for me, pursuant to my business on the islands, was to learn a little of the language, which deserves a paragraph or two, especially as many native names must appear in the remainder of this article. I found it quite easy of acquirement. Every word and every syllable in every word ends with a vowel, and every vowel is pronounced almost exactly as in German. There is of course a syllable to every vowel, but in ordinary and rapid pronunciation the effect is precisely the same as in German and Spanish—that is, au or ah-oo, is practically pronounced ow, as in "now." Ao is nearly the same, but it is rather more "tony" to pronounce these two distinctly separate. Ai is, similarly, pronounced exactly like long i in line and prime; e as a in fate, i as ee in feel, u as oo in coo and all other letters as in English. When ii follow a vowel, the first i is sounded with that vowel and the second alone. Thus Hawaii is Hah-wy-ee, accented on the second syllable.



MAP OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

It is the consonants which make the trouble. To say that the language has no constant consonants would be scarcely an exaggeration. The vowels are always pronounced clearly and strongly, in many cases with a real lingering sweetness, but not so the consonants. In fact, if a clear voiced talker should omit the consonants entirely, a native would generally understand him. One must listen carefully to distinguish between r and l, between t and k, and so of many other doubles, and in the older works on the islands one finds the names thus spelled indifferently as taro or kalo, Kilauea or Tirauea, or more commonly Kirauea, Pele, Tele or Kele, etc.

My first lessons were in the "Book of Mormon," my local mentor being a missionary of that persuasion, and this book, unlike most, loses nothing in translation. The spirit of the original could not evaporate, as Max Muller puts it, because in English the book is aptly described as "chloroform in print"—hopelessly dull. Nevertheless the Mormons have done a wonderful work on the islands, and this would be one of their strongest outposts if their converts had not, Kanaka fashion, died off so rapidly. In Utah is an extensive family of Nebekers, cousins, I believe, of the present United States treasurer. One of these did so good a work in Kauai that his most talented converts took his name. After my return to Salt Lake City I heard one of these Kanaka Nebekers deliver an address there in his native tongue which a returned missionary translated, and though by no means an expert in Kanaka I understood enough to realize that that interpreter was a phenomenally brilliant liar

The American missionaries reached the islands in 1820 and soon had the native speech reduced to a written language. Now every adult Kanaka can read and write. Some 300 books have been published in the language, and the Kanaka journals are read by every one. Bearing in mind the rules above given, the reader will easily see that Oahu is pronounced O-ah-hoo; Maui, Mow-ee; Kilauea, Kee-low-a-ah; Liliuokalani, Lee-lee-oo-oh-ka-la-nee, and so on of all other places and persons. The main island gives a name to the whole group with the addition of Nei (Nay-ee), a word signifying union, or the whole; hence the official designation of the kingdom is Hawaii-Nei.

Hawaii is nearly twice as large as all the other islands together, but Oahu is politically the most important, having the capital and by far the best harbor in the islands, and Kauai is rather the most advanced in agriculture. I did not know the reason of this till I found it out, and I was quite suddenly put in the way of finding it out at Hilo, in Hawaii. It was a perfectly lovely day, and I was writing and lounging by turns when there came a strange quiver; my inkstand danced over the table like a quicksilvered toy man, I felt a sudden nausea, there was a grinding sensation in the very light frame walls, and "subsequent proceedings interested me no more" in that room—for I was in the middle of the street with several other people. It was over in a minute. Then everybody laughed and pointed out that even if one of these houses fell on a fellow it would not hurt him much, for they are very light in structure. Heavy stone buildings are all very well for Oahu and Kauai, and will barely do in Maui and Molokai, but not in Hawaii.

The explanation is, to my mind, very curious. The islands were all built up by volcano and earthquake. Nature began the job at the northwest end of the chain with some small islands, mere rocky peaks; as she moved southeastward she built up successively larger islands, and she is still at it—intends to keep at it, the "rock sharps" say, till she makes a real island continent. While she is building an island it is of course "powerful uneasy and mighty uncertain," but when she has finished it it settles down to a quiet maturity. Hence the comparative steadiness of Oahu and Kauai; hence the instability of Hawaii.

Only five years before my visit there was Pele to pay in that island. (Pele is the native devil of Hawaii, or deviless rather, for it is a female.) For many days together the whole island shook like a giant in an ague fit. The proprietor of the hotel at the Kilauea crater said in a letter to the Honolulu Advertiser that "Pele sent a Rodman 20-inch shot with such precision that it struck the ground within an inch of my bed. I ran and did not return." Nearly all the stone buildings in Hilo were shaken down. The missionaries record with a sort of grim humor that their bookcases were upset and the books went tumbling over the house. Trees swayed and fell, stone fences went down, and vast mountain masses rolled into the sea. One missionary adds, so gravely that we must not suspect him of a joke, that they prayed with unusual fervor and sang—

On Jordan's stormy banks we stand,
And cast a wishful eye.

THE WORLD'S GRANDEST VOLCANO

How the Lava Made Hawaii—Wild Life Thereabouts.

I have no spite against the reader of this article. I shall therefore not add one to the 200 and odd descriptions of Kilauea now extant. As the raw attorney who began his maiden speech by telling what the common law is was directed by the judge "to assume that this court knows something and not be so arrogantly instructive," so I shall assume that the reader has read the old Fifth Reader, and the usual Sunday school books, and at least one general work of travel, and that he takes at least one good weekly paper, in which case he must have seen half a dozen descriptions. I will only say that of the many I have read since leaving the islands that of Mark Twain seems to me the best, and then go on to mention a few points which astonished me and are not generally mentioned in the accounts.

The first is the course of the lava. I had an idea that it dashed down the mountain side in a "mad torrent," but it doesn't. At any rate it never does unless when the quantity is enormous and while it is still so hot as to maintain great fluidity. Almost always—always in small streams—it maintains a sluggish flow, like warm tar or thin mush, and as it flows the surface is rapidly cooling and forming a sort of case. The molten interior bursts up through this, and the outflow cools again, and this is repeated so often that a moderate stream of lava often assumes the appearance of a great cylinder slowly creeping down. Even when the outside seems comparatively cool the thing is really an enormous tube, down the interior of which the hot and pasty lava is slowly forcing its way.

And this is the reason few or no lives are lost in an ordinary eruption One can walk up to the advanced end of the stream, gather a little of it on an iron rod, press it into a mold of any desired shape, and all without danger, and this though the cylinder or tube may be 10 feet thick. The second fact that astonished me was the location of the crater. Mauna Loa is the mountain and Kilauea is the crater, and Kilauea is not really on Mauna Loa—that is, not on top of it. It is indeed but one-third as high, and, so far as sea level is concerned, no higher than Salt Lake City. It is, so to speak, a boil on the flank of Mauna Loa, and yet the crater itself does not overflow. When the lava pressure becomes too great to be restrained, it breaks out somewhere away down the mountain side. By and by, the "rock sharps" say, it will burst out away off shore, and then we shall have an addition to Hawaii.

Another fact, and a very surprising fact indeed to me, was that the nearer one gets to the volcano the more heathenish the natives are. This little fact "stumps my philosophy," as they say at Harvard, but it certainly is a fact. In the islands of Kauai, Oahu and Maui I did not see a sign in the common life of the people that there had ever been idolatry there, but with every mile's travel toward the volcano I saw more signs till, as we emerged from the forest on the rock flat near the hotel, our native attendants showed themselves regular Pele fanatics. Even "Old Antony," the guide, recommended to us especially for his Christian character, "backslid" when he saw the smoke and hinted that it might be as well to gather some berries to offer as a sacrifice. This comical retrogression in faith equally with progression in altitude reminded me of the formula in use in Texas when I was there in 1867: "There is no Sunday west of the Trinity, no law west of the Brazos and no God west of the Colorado."

They say that the topography is the cause of this local backsliding. Maybe so, but it is almost impossible to describe the topography. In truth, a very large part of Hawaii consists of a high tableland inclosed in a sort of triangle between the three great mountain peaks of Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea and Mauna Hualalai, and this plateau is a dreadful wilderness of tropical vines and giant trees, growing among and hiding immense rocks and crevices, with here and there a bare field of splintered lava or loose ashy stuff, and more rarely a fertile little valley. In this region the cattle introduced by early voyagers have left a progeny as wild as any buffalo of the olden time and much more dangerous. But along the borders of the island, the north especially, are some wonderfully

DISTANT VIEW OF KILAUEA.

fertile little tracts, and the Kanakas have here and there cultivated patches near the mountains, where the lava seems to have cooled but yesterday.

We took what is called the new route to visit Kealakeakua bay, where Captain Cook was killed, and of that tragedy I received a very curious account from a Mr. Broughton, an aged Briton, who reached the islands as a sailor in 1840. He had it direct from two aged Kanakas who witnessed the killing. It seems that after Captain Cook had carried matters with a high hand for awhile two parties formed. One said he was Lono, the god; the other that he was Kanaka, or "man," such being the meaning of that word. The argument as reported bore a suspicious resemblance to that in the correspondence between President Edwards and Dr. Samuel Hopkins. One said, "He cannot be a god, for he is cruel, vindictive and greedy." The other said, "You cannot tell how a god will act, and perhaps"——

It was the familiar issue, Are right and wrong absolute, and is the moral law obligatory on Deity as on mortals? Well, the Edwards party, so to speak, carried the day, and it was decided that the supposed Lono should be put to the test. A blow—not mortal—was struck; the captain groaned and blood flowed. "Kanaka, no!" (A man, indeed!) cried the skeptics. "Oai Oai" (True, True!) screamed the others. "Kanaka, no!" and he was at once dispatched. "And," added Mr. Broughton, "when the old men told us this the tears stood in their eyes, for they were among the few who continued to believe that Cook was a god, or at least a superior being."

With the horseback ride thence to Kilauea and the descent into the crater all general readers are familiar. Everybody knows how Pele, the devil goddess of the Kanakas, used to hold her fiery court in the flaming lake; how the filaments of lava, like glassblowers' "thread," thrown off by the fiery waves, were believed to be her hair; how the natives, when warned by well known signs that an eruption was near, threw many fat hogs and other articles of value into the lake, and finally how the brave Princess Kauikulani, to convince her people that idolatry was foolish, descended into the crater without the usual ceremonies and returned unhurt to her amazed people. Is it not all written in mission reports and Sunday school books?

It is always of interest and value to One Lady to know just what another lady does when both are placed in precisely similar circumstances. That which brought health comfort, happiness, freedom from pain and relief from long and wearisome sickness for one person is certain to do so for another.

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Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N.Y.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R

Taking effect Sunday, October 23, 1892.

Going South.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 00	5 30	.....
Oak Harbor	8 45	1 55	6 35	.....
Fremont	9 07	2 20	7 00	.....
Clyde	9 22	2 35	7 18	.....
Bellevue	9 35	2 50	7 33	.....
Monroville	9 50	3 06	7 50	.....
Norwalk	10 10	3 28	8 00	.....
Wellington	10 55	4 16	8 55	.....
Spencer	11 10	4 30	9 10	.....
Lodi	11 27	4 46	9 28	.....
Creston.....Lv	11 45	5 05	9 45	.....
Akron .....Ar	PM3 10	8 52	1 31	.....
Youngstown	5 15	.....	3 33	.....
Pittsburgh.....Ar	7 30	6 30	6 30	.....
Orrville Lv	PM1235	6 00	10 17	.....
Massillon.....Ar	1 07	6 35	10 55	.....
Massillon.....Lv	1 12	6 35	6 15	AM6 15
Navarre	1 25	6 48	6 30	6 30
Valley Jct Lv	1 55	7 20	7 00	7 00
Canal Dov....Ar	2 25	7 55	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 35	9 30	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Sherodsville	2 25	7 44	7 33	7 33
Bowerston	2 40	7 58	7 48	7 48
Jewett	3 03	8 25	8 16	8 16
Warrenton	4 10	9 25	9 23	9 23
Steub'ville .....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00
Martin's Ferry	4 33	9 48	9 48	9 48
wheeling .....Ar	4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.*	No.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling Lv	4 40	8 45	3 35	.....
Martin's Ferry	4 52	8 57	3 47	.....
Steubenville...Lv	4 53	8 45	3 30	.....
Warrenton	5 15	9 23	4 10	.....
Jewett	6 20	10 28	5 28	.....
Bowerston	6 48	10 50	5 53	.....
Sherrodsville	7 03	11 05	6 06	.....
Marietta.....Lv	.....	6 10	.....	.....
Cambridge	.....	8 57	12 20	.....
Canal Dov.....Lv	.....	10 44	2 55	.....
Valley Jct.....Lv	7 55	PM12 15	6 45	No. 2
Navarre	8 28	12 50	7 18	.....
Massillon.....Ar	8 45	1 07	7 30	AM4 35
Orrville.....Lv	9 22	1 57	.....	5 08
Pittsburg Lv	4 30	AM7 10	.....	PM9 45
Youngstown	3 50	.....	.....	AM1220
Akron.....Lv	9 10	9 20	.....	4 55
Creston.....Lv	10 00	PM2 30	.....	5 45
Lodi	10 18	2 46	.....	6 09
Spencer	10 36	3 02	.....	6 14
Wellington	10 55	3 16	.....	6 27
Norwalk	11 45	4 03	.....	7 25
Monroeville	11 55	4 18	.....	7 37
Bellevue	PM12 10	4 33	.....	7 53
Clyde	12 23	4 48	.....	8 08
Fremont	12 38	5 03	.....	8 23
Oak Harbor	1 02	5 25	.....	8 45
Toledo	2 00	6 25	.....	9 45

NORTH		Huron Division	SOUTH	
No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	Ar	No. 26.	No. 28.
PM3 05	AM	...Monroeville...	AM1155	PM
3 45	6 55	.....Norwalk.....	9 54	6 30
4 10	7 20	.....Milan.....	9 33	6 08
4 40	7 50	Ar...Huron ...Lv	9 00	5 30

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday.

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Are they the Shortest Route between Chicago and New York? Are they the Shortest Route between St. Louis and New York? Are they the Shortest Route between Cincinnati and New York? Are they the Shortest Route between Cincinnati and Chicago?

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Pennsylvania Lines.

Do they make connection for the far-reaching trains of the West and Northwest by way of Chicago? Do they make connection for all parts of the West and developing Southwest by way of St. Louis? Do they by way of Cincinnati and Louisville make connection for the business centres and pleasure and health resorts of the South?

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Pennsylvania Lines.

Do they reach the Lake resorts of Michigan? Do they reach the Mountain resorts of the East? Do they extend to the famous Ocean resorts of the New Jersey Coast? Do they make connection through New York, or all points in New England?

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Pennsylvania Lines.

Are they the only system of railways that connect the Capitals of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania with the Capital of the United States? By reason of their central situation do they form the links that bind together all sections of the United States? Do they constitute the great highways between the East, West, Northwest, Southwest and South?

"Look at the Map."

Pennsylvania Lines.

Do they traverse populous portions of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, penetrating the principal cities and towns of those States? Do they offer desirable facilities in the way of Direct Routes to the residents of those States for social and commercial intercourse?

"Look at the Map."

For time of trains, rates of fare, and detailed information, call on the ticket agent, or address, for time tables, rates, maps, folders, or any desired information regarding train service, apply to any Ticket Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VALUE OF FARMER'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Synopsis of an Address Delivered Before the Agricultural Students of Ohio State University by S. H. Ellis, Springboro, Past Master of the State Grange.

The thoughts which I shall try to present to you to-day will be such as relate to the work before you. You are now in course of training in order to equip yourselves and fully to meet and discharge the duties of life. You are endeavoring to inform yourselves on those subjects relating to and underlying the science of agriculture. The life of a farmer has as a rule been spent in working at farming as a trade only—the same as the blacksmith, or carpenter, or shoemaker works at his trade; never once realizing that whilst farming is indeed a trade, no one can not properly guide the plow or till the soil, whose hands have not been trained in this work. Yet beneath and underlying this mere mechanical operative work is the science of Agriculture. Don't wonder that the farmer boy who has never been taught anything but the trade of farming, leaves the farm for other vocations as soon as he reaches his majority. But you teach him some of the science of agriculture, call his attention to the wonderful processes of plant growth, get him interested in studying the germination of seeds, get him to carefully note the sprouting of a grain of corn, to watch it daily in its germination and growth to development, get him, even in quite young life, to study the science as to "how plants grow" and to make thoughtful and practical observations of their growth in the light of the science studies, and you will get him so interested in farm operations and farm life that it would seem to him a calamity should anything occur which seemed to require that he leave the farm.

Young gentlemen, you are having opportunities that not one young man in a hundred is having. It is true that many others might have these opportunities if they would only avail themselves of them, but it remains a fact that not one young man in Ohio in each one hundred, who are to be the farmers of the state twenty years from now, is now taking training and receiving instruction in this department. Before you is, therefore, placed the important work of so impressing yourselves upon the future agriculture of Ohio that each one of you shall be able to elevate the ninety and nine who are not here along with yourselves, to that higher and nobler plane of agriculture that is now awaiting you. I hope many of you after your graduation here will return to the farm and take great delight in being an educated farmer. To the boy who is raised on the farm every honorable occupation and profession in the universe is open. The boy must not feel that because he was raised on the farm, therefore he must be a farmer. No, sir, all the learned professions and all branches of trade, and all lines of procuring a livelihood, are as open to the young man from the farm, as they are to any other young man. And if your liking or preference prompts you to take any of these, do so, without feeling that your taking that which, of right, belonged to some one else. But I hope many of you will find your life work to be that of an agriculturist, and that you will take with you to your life work the precepts and inspirations obtained from your associations here with the members of the faculty who are especially connected with your work as agriculturists, and so practice the higher agriculture that awaits us in Ohio, that each one of you in your respective neighborhood, will be a constant instructor. You have a work before you that will be a tax upon your patience and forbearance. There is to-day a vast amount of ignorance and superstition in the farm homes in Ohio. Many farmers must plant their potatoes when the sign of the moon is right. Sow their wheat in the sign of the balance in order that no fly or weevle will injure it, as this is the only sign of the zodiac that has no mouth; sow their cloverseed in the sign of the scorpion, its many legs insuring the clover plant to be well rooted, etc., etc. The number of farmers in Ohio who are influenced in their farm operations by such signs can be numbered by the thousands. They want no "book farmin'" about them. They take no interest in schools of agriculture themselves, and their sons are so indoctrinated in these superstitions and hurtful ideas that it is with great difficulty you get one of them to break away from their home influences and attend the Ohio State university.

It will be your work, young men, to so influence these idol worshipers as to bring them to a higher plane of agriculture. In order to do this, you will, of necessity, have to come in contact with them; you must associate with them; impress your better ways upon them; disarm them of their prejudice against an *educated agriculture*. And I believe there is no other way in which you can so thoroughly do this as by associating yourself with them in some kind of farm organization. Indeed I believe in no other way can this be done in this day of organizations. Let it be a farmer's club, a grange, a farmers's alliance, patrons of industry, a farmers' mutual, benefit association, any of these (and all of these organizations are now in Ohio), or *a y oth r* honorable organization that will associate you and your neighbors together *f rmers* for mutual instruction and helpfulness, and in this way you will come in contact with the minds of your neighbors under circumstances favorable for instruction. What a field opens here for the educated farmer to impress himself upon the agriculture of his neighborhood, his county, his state!

After twenty years of close observation I am convinced that the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry is more fully adapted to meet the necessities of the farmers of the country than any other farm organization. Its age and experience has placed it in a position that enables it to meet the farmer's needs more fully than any other of the many organizations. But if, from the prejudice existing in your neighborhood, or from any other cause, the Grange seems not to be the most practicable, then organize some of the others, or a new one—the name is of minor moment; it is the organization you want. Having your organization completed, then use your best endeavors to make it interesting and instructive to your members, and in this way the higher aims and grander possibilities of agriculture as taught at this grand agricultural school, may be felt and practiced on every farm in our noble state. Young men, the work before you is a grand one; and it may be well performed by each of you.

THE ECONOMIES OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

A Synopsis of Paper Read Before the Political Science and History Club of the State University, by L. M Bloomfield, Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry.

Jacob Moleschoat, the famous physiologist speaking of the moral effect of food says: "Courage, good will and love of work depend in the highest degree on healthful, sufficient food—hunger lays waste the head and the heart."

While the pioneer work in food composition and nutrition has been largely done in Germany I wish to call particular attention to what has been accomplished in this country, referring only for comparison to European investigations. In 1887, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, the first investigations of American food products began. The U. S. Fish commissioner and the U. S. national treasurer also aided in the work. The chemical work was performed under the direction of Prof. W. O. Atwater in the laboratory of the Wessleau University at Middletown, Ct. In 1882 Prof. Atwater was granted a leave of absence which was spent in the study of chemistry of foods in the famous physiological laboratories of Munich, at the head of which is Prof. Voit. At an early date after the bringing of these investigations other scientific societies became interested in the work, contributing investigations or aiding the work by donations of money. Among such societies may be mentioned the Association for the Advancement of Science, The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor, the U. S. department of labor, and the N. Y state fish commission were contributors in the work, while a number of individuals have contributed considerable sums of money.

After giving an explanation of the various terms used in representing the composition and energy of foods, the more interesting features of the results obtained by American investigators were taken up, that of dietaries. A short description of Mr. Gibson's examination of certain boarding houses in Middletown, Conn., and the compilation of tables explained, which gave (1) description of boarders, occupations, habits of life; (2) number of meals taken, at the hour each day; (3) total food materials used, with weights of protein fat and carbohydrates; (4) percentage of vegetable and animal food and percentages of nutrients furnished by each class; (5) percentages and nutrients in table and kitchen wastes; (6) nutrients and potential energy in food purchased, rejected and eaten.

Now the question is what may we learn from a careful study of such statistics? What practical bearings may the conclusions derived from such investigations have to problems of social science?

Comparing the work in this country with like work across the water we feel very confident in stating that the statistics of food consumption upon which the standards of Voit were made, represent a standard of living much lower than that with which we are familiar. The American dietaries contain almost, without exception, excessively larger amounts of facts and carbohydrates, and more than the best evidence implies to be appropriate for us. Our national dietary seems to be onesided, so that, although we live on a high nutritive plan our food might be better adapted to our needs. It is no doubt time that we live and work more intensely than people in Europe, may not this high nutritive ratio be what compels us to do so and may we not seek a corrective that will be to our good in connecting this onesidedness of our dietary. How can this be accomplished?

The national method is through the education of the people who are the consumers of food, with regard to proper use and the nutritive value of various foods, and on the other hand what I shall term the agricultural reform which will be accomplished when our farmers learn to raise crops which contain more nitrogen. The consumer of food will then get the most out of what he buys instead of his present waste in the purchase and use of food which causes loss of money and injury to health. The producer of food at present from careless culture, insufficient manuring, or from not raising proper plants produces crops containing less nitrogen than they ought and, less than corresponding crops in Europe. Meats are excessively fat. The farmer is competing in the production of fat with petroleum, which now very largely serves for illuminating and lubricating purposes where tallow and lard were once employed. What better plea can be made for an agricultural education, if thereby the result will be the production of more food from less land and the producing of food better adapted to the demands of health, work and purses of the people of a country who spend more than half their earnings for food.

The significance of this subject and their investigation is more than national—it is international. Here our agricultural production exceeds, while in Europe it falls short of home consumption. Here we are well fed, there a large part of the population is underfed. Here there is a high standard of living and material comfort, there is ambition and progress, there there is a lower plane of living, less hope, less ambition and less rapid progress. By a more free and exchange of agricultural products we may be able not only to in part restore the equilibrium of our own dietary, but by the general adoption of such a system we would be able to make real the universal brotherhood of man.

IT IS ALL GREAT.

The World's Fair Built on a Model of Vastness.

SOME SURPRISING COMPARISONS.

Great Piers, Great Railways, Great Hotels, Great Expectations of Great Crowds in Chicago—Optical Delusion Caused by the Bigness of Things in the Monster Exposition.

WORLD'S FAIR, May 23. — [Special.] — Every one who comes to see the Columbian exposition is at once impressed by the vast scale on which everything in connection with the fair has been planned or constructed. This is almost as noticeable without the grounds as within. Even in the central part of the city one observes immense hotels that obviously have been opened for World's fair trade. At the lake front park are still more striking evidences of the exposition boom and of the fact that the Chicagoans have made all their plans in anticipation of an enormous influx of visitors. In the harbor is a big fleet of steamships waiting to carry passengers to Jackson park, eight miles away. Some of the vessels are new, as the monster whaleback passenger steamer which has just arrived from Duluth, and which is said to be able to carry 6,000 persons. As yet not many people use the steamers, for the weather is not very warm here and every one is in a hurry to get to the fair. But later in the summer, when the mercury rises and the city becomes disagreeably hot, thousands upon thousands will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to refresh body and soul during an hour's ride on the cool lake.

For the accommodation of these crowds enormous piers and landings have been constructed. On one of the piers is an immense pavilion, in which is a restaurant, besides many other attractions designed to take the nimble nickels, dimes and quarters from the pockets of the multitude. Near by are other piers and landings, and the steamers constantly going and coming with their passengers and their bands of music make a scene of great animation.

Here, too, is the terminus of the Illinois Central World's fair railway. An elaborate system of platforms and turnstiles has been provided, and almost every minute of the day the special express trains are arriving from or departing for the exposition. To take care of the World's fair travel this road must have spent two millions of dollars. It bought a hundred locomotives and nearly a thousand cars. Besides, it elevated several miles of track in the vicinity of the exposition grounds. These preparations on so vast a scale have produced an admirable result. The special trains start out every two or three minutes, ten cars in a train and each train carrying, when all the seats are occupied, 960 persons. There are eight parallel tracks, one line of double rails being used for these World's fair expresses, which make no stops and do the journey in fifteen minutes, another serving the suburban trains, of which there are 312 in a day (increased this summer from 189), the third carrying the through passenger and excursion trains, and the fourth the freight traffic.

On the way to the fair visitors behold a scene of much interest. In the lake, the steamers plying to and fro. At the water's edge the trains whizzing past each other every minute or two. Not far from the shore the cable roads and the trains on the elevated road may be seen, and now and then one gets a glimpse of the big coaches with their four horses swinging along the boulevards. All the way out may be seen hotel after hotel, many of them enormous structures covering half or the whole of a block and with from six to twelve stories. These increase in number as the region of the fair is reached, and extend for a mile or two back from the lake. After a stranger has gazed upon acre after acre of these big buildings, and noted the innumerable smaller structures and private houses which have been converted temporarily into inns, he rightly concludes that Chicago has gone into this World's fair business on a scale that promises to be sufficiently large for the entertainment of all creation, if all creation will only be good enough to come hither.

REGILDING THE GODDESS' WREATH.

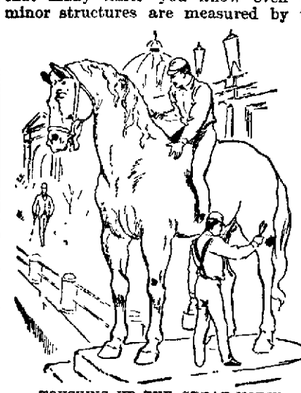
Around the fair gates, where a year ago there was nothing but open prairie, there is now a great city. Here, again, Chicago enterprise and Chicago expectations have built on large plans. The restaurants, the shops, the lunch-houses, the outdoor booths, the pavilions and the fakirs are as countless, almost, as the sands of the sea. Why, there is one theater out here, not yet completed, which is nearly as big as the United States capitol at Washington. As an amphitheater it rivals the structures in which the Roman emperors were wont to enjoy cruel sports. Probably twenty thousand people may be accommodated at once in this vast auditorium. The structure stands on the lake shore, just outside the exposition enclosure, and being unfinished has doubtless led many a visitor into the error of supposing that one of the great exposition buildings was yet without a roof.

It is almost unnecessary to say that within the exposition gates everything is on a scale so vast as to almost defy belief. A queer thing about the exposition is that the longer one stays here the bigger it seems. Instead of appearing smaller as one becomes more familiar with it, through seeing it day after day, it swells and swells in a manner that is altogether amazing. I have been here almost a month, and have walked a dozen times from one end of the grounds to the other. Yet each time I do so my wonder at the vastness of the thing is greater than it ever was before.

One begins to realize a little of this immensity, indeed, before entering the grounds. The gates are almost a show in themselves. Suppose you arrive at the Fifty-seventh street entrance. There, all in a row at least ten rods in length, are no fewer than eighteen turnstiles, each guarded by an official. There are twelve ticket windows, and at certain hours the men in all of them are kept very busy. A stranger would say, if he did not stop to think much about it, that there were gate and ticket facilities enough here for the whole exposition. He may even go so far as to wonder why they put all of their gates and ticket sellers in one spot. Much amazement will be his when he learns there are just nineteen other entrances, and that some of them are much more extensive than this one. If you go to the exposition by any of the excursion trains which run into the terminal station on the grounds you will have a choice of twenty-six windows at which to buy your ticket and of ninety-six turnstiles through which to pass. If you go by the steamship line on landing at the big pier—the largest in the world—you will be confronted by a score of ticket windows and an even hundred turnstiles. In all there are 182 ticket windows and 326 turnstiles.

What an enormous crowd they could care for if the people would only come in steady streams all day long! But the people don't come in that way, and the surprisingly large number of ticket booths and entrances is provided so that there may be no more uncomfortable crowding at the rush hours. A good many of these 326 entrances are used exclusively by the people who have passes, the number of these fortunate persons being about 70,000. Four-fifths of them are exhibitors and their assistants or other people employed on the grounds.

Wherever one goes about the exposition he is impressed by the magnitude of the operations. I do not need to tell you how big the buildings are. You have read all that many times—you know even the minor structures are measured by the



TOUCHING UP THE GREAT HORSE.

acre—but you will never realize their vastness till you have seen them. You will not perfectly appreciate their proportions till you have seen them many times. They are like mountains in one respect. They possess the optical delusiveness which accompanies great hight or size. For instance, from the upper end of the grounds the golden dome of the Administration building and the mighty expanse of the Manufactures or main building appear but a little distance away. The stranger has no doubt of his ability to walk to them in two or three minutes. Yet they are nearly a mile and a quarter distant in a direct line. Every view and every building on the grounds deceives you in the same way.

If you stand at the peristyle and look up the central basin at the Administration building your estimate of the distance will be, probably, two or three hundred yards. When you walk it you will find it the longest 300 yards you ever saw. The exact distance is 1,850 feet, or more than a third of a mile. Similarly, the Administration building will not seem to you a large structure. It is so compact, so symmetrical, so perfect, and surrounded by such magnificent palaces that your eye is deceived. Consult your guide-book and you will find that it is 262 feet square, which means that it covers more than an acre and a half of ground. Each of the four pavilions which form its corners is eighty four feet square, in itself as large as a good-sized brick block of five stories. The beautiful dome rises 250 feet. How vast must be the surrounding palaces when they are able to dwarf an immense structure like this!

Turning your eye now toward the lake the golden statue of the Republic is the most striking object in view. It is beautiful, but does not seem very large. Approach it, and it appears to grow a foot taller with every step you take. When half way down the basin you see what you hitherto failed to notice; a workman is perched upon the head of the giant goddess, regilding a bit of her wreath. There is plenty of room for him within the circlet, and when he permits his leg to dangle over the golden forehead his foot does not reach her eyebrows!

So it is with the other statuary. On one side of the great basin, looking across at the Agricultural palace, are a pair of colossal horses. You probably would not notice their immense size if a couple of painters did not come up, and while one puts a ladder against the animal's body and climbs via it to his back, another stands under the huge trunk with room to spare. Colossal buildings require colossal statuary, and the Chicago people who have pushed this work and shouldered the burden and the responsibility found it required a thick and fast-running stream of golden dollars to carry it through. The fair is just twice as big as they started out to make it, and instead of costing them ten millions of money it has cost them twenty millions.

Figures sometimes fail to express vastness, but twenty millions of dollars may be understood. Compare this sum with the cost of the finest public or private building in your section of the country. Add to this such summaries as two thousand policemen to guard the hundred and fifty millions of treasure here gathered and on which fifty millions of insurance is carried, three thousand employes of the restaurants which are to feed the people, fifteen hundred young men to wheel visitors about in rolling-chairs, and you begin to realize the enormous proportions of the Columbian exposition.

But the only true way to realize its bigness—and its beauty as well—is to see it for yourself. WALTER WELLMAN.

May Kiss the Blarney Stone.

The Irish village and Blarney castle is one of the most unique attractions at the fair. Visitors who care to go to a little trouble may kiss the reproduced blarney stone, but, as at the original castle, it is no easy feat to reach the magic rock. A winding stairway leads to the roof of the castle and from there the adventurous may be lowered until their lips press against the famous slab that has been located in an almost inaccessible place on the side of the building.

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Never Fails

For All Blood Diseases

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him" J F BROOKS, Painesville, O.

W S Linscott, Niles, O. had scrofula for thirty years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him Isn't it wonderful?

A lady in East Liberty, Pa, whose face was covered with sores, was cured by using one bottle of "Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

Ask your druggist for "Dr Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It will drive out bad blood give you health and long life. TRY IT

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MORE SIGHT SEEING.

The Infanta Spends Another Day Looking Around.

A DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Spanish Princess' Experience With a Crowd of Persistent American Lady Admirers—Greeted Them Pleasantly While at the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Infanta Eulalie and her party spent to-day in sight-seeing.

This evening at 8 o'clock the president and Mrs. Cleveland will give a dinner to her royal highness and the royal party at the executive mansion. As the dinner will be of official character all those who are entitled to do so have been requested to appear in full uniform. All the ladies of the cabinet will be at the dinner, and in addition to the cabinet there will be present Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court, and Mrs. Fuller, Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, and Mrs. Schofield, Senator Saerman, representing the foreign relations committee, and Mrs. Sherman.

A pretty incident occurred when the princess visited the treasury department. The news of the princess' arrival had spread so that the corridor about Assistant Treasurer Meline's office door was filled with men and women. A look of surprise passed over Eulalie's face at first, and then, impulsively, she walked over to the window grating, and nodding her head briskly and with her face wreathed in smiles talked in English to her American admirers.

After the infanta had seen all that was to be seen she came out into the corridor again on the way to the carriage, leaning on the arm of Secretary Carlisle. "Goodby; goodby," cried the infanta to the women as she passed through their ranks. "Goodby, thank you," she cried again smiling, while even the stern face of Mr. Carlisle relaxed. The prince and the others in the party were laughing heartily, and as they entered the carriage they caught the echoes of more flattering remarks about the beauty and gracefulness of the princess.

An Ohio Man Resigns.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—E. N. Hartshorn of Ohio has resigned as deputy second comptroller of the treasury.

DR. F W. PLATT.

Specialist in Lenses for the Eyes,

(from Philadelphia college, with 12 years practice in Ohio and Pennsylvania), makes regular visits to Massillon at Rudolph's jewelry store, No 10 South Erie street; next date will be June 13, 14 and 15

The most careful, complete examinations, interior and exterior, given eyes. Special attent on to the Nervous Headache (muscular) troubles.

Combining lenses ground at once and guaranteed to give the proper effect. Money not wanted if we fail to benefit you. Frames of all kinds

Prices reasonable consistent with material furnished and the service. No charge made to tell if glasses will benefit you or not. Patients needing medical treatment referred to their family physicians.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

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TO take orders. Salary or commission; steady work, prompt pay. Mt. Hope Nurseries. Established 1840. Most complete in the World. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

THE LAKE ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA PICTURESQUE MACKINAC.

Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing $300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co., Detroit, Mich.

HARDWARE

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks

Paints, Glass, Etc.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

In the city.

22 ast Main St. Massillon

An Ordinance

To establish a grade on West Main street from the west curb of Henry street to the west end of the canal bridge

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Massillon, O, that the grade of West Main street be and the same is hereby established as follows, beginning at the west curb line of Henry street at an elevation of 139.00 above datum plane thence east 260 ft. to an elevation of 140 00 ft.

"	400	"	"	137 00 "
"	110	"	"	134.00 "
"	170	"	"	124 00 "
"	410	"	"	99 00 "
"	115	"	"	95.50 "
"	290	"	"	92 00 "
"	90	"	"	90 00 "
"	170	"	"	89 00 "
"	680	"	"	93 00 "
"	10	"	"	95.50 "
"	60	"	"	98 50 "

at the west end of the canal bridge.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the forgoing section of this ordinance be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication according to law

E L HERING, President City Council.

Attest: E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.

Passed May 22, 1893.

Puzzle Picture

BIG GIFTS FOR LITTLE TROUBLE.

Splendid opportunity to win a prize Concealed about the Old Hunter are to be found a Duck, a Rabbit and a Dog.

The Proprietors of the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY offer to the first person who can find the Duck, Rabbit and Dog, a Free Transportation to the World's Fair and First-Class Hotel Accommodation for Three Weeks, or a cheque for One Hundred and Twenty five Dollars. To the second letter with correct answer a Solid Gold Watch. To the third correct answer $75 in cash. To the fourth correct answer $50 in cash. To the fifth correct answer $25 in cash. To the next ten with correct answers $10 each in cash, and to the next twenty $2 each. To the last correct answer a $50. Cheque. To the next twenty answers from the last each $5 a-piece.

CONDITIONS: Each Contestant is to cut out the Picture Puzzle, and make a cross with lead pencil or ink on the Rabbit, Duck and Dog, and send same to us with fifteen two-cent stamps (or postal note for 30 cents) for three month's subscription to the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY, Canada's high-class and popular journal. If there should be a large number enter this Competition we shall add other valuable premiums to the above mentioned. This Competition is strictly confined to our American patrons, and our Canadian friends are therefore excluded. Persons living at a distance may have an equal chance in this Competition, as the date of postmark on letters will be given precedence, so answer to-day. Perfect impartiality is guaranteed in giving rewards. We have given away many thousands of dollars in prizes in our past Competitions and have thousands of testimonials for our prompt-ness and fair dealings. Don't class us with other firms you may have been taken in with. Write any of the successful prize-winners in our last Competition given in our next publication. The bona fide offers of the LADIES' HOME MONTHLY are made by reliable publishers who advertise what they do and do what they advertise. Be sure and answer to-day, and enclose 30 cents in postage stamps, and you may receive a reward that will pay you many times for your trouble. Address,

(33) LADIES' HOME MONTHLY, 192 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Paulina Waltz late of Stark County, Ohio, Deceased.

Dated the 10th day of May, 1893.

ORLANDO C. VOLEMOR, Administrator with will annexed.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between S. W. Heinbuch and J. W. Hann has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved, S. W. Heinbuch having purchased the entire business, assumes all indebtedness and is authorized to collect all accounts.

SAMUEL W. HEINBUCH. J. W. HANN.

Massillon, O., May 19, 1893.

B. & B.

YOU SAVE MONEY on these

Dry Goods

items—indeed, owing to the LESS PRICES lines that prevails at these stores, we are confident there is quite a saving for you on every yard of Dry Goods of any kind which you send us your order for.

A line of 32 inch CHEVRONS, wool filling, 15 cents.

38 inch Whip cords, 50c.

50 inch Wool Serges, 75c.

52 inch SCOTCH SERGES, $1 00 a yard

All of above in full line of Spring colorings.

10 pieces finest quality Imported Wool Cashmere, all one color—a dark, bottle-green—46 inches wide, 65 cents a yard.

Green is the color this season and you save just 35 cents on every yard of this Cashmere—It is the dollar quality.

Very large sale of fine French Organdy Lawns, both light and dark grounds in great variety of artists printings.

31 inch goods 15 cents a yard.

It may seem early for lawns, but this quality never sells less than 25 cents. And there are many other money-saving items we can tell you about. If interested, write our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT for samples.

BOGGS & BUHL,

No, 117, 119, 121 Federal St., ALLEGHENY, PA.

An Ordinance

Establishing a Fire Department in the City of Massillon, Ohio

Be it ordained as follows by the City Council of the City of Massillon, Ohio—

SECTION 1. The fire department of the city of Massillon shall consist of the present hooks, ladders, hose carts, and steam engines now in use, or which may hereafter be purchased by this city, and all the necessary equipments thereof, together with the employes necessary to the efficient working of the same.

SEC. 2. There shall be elected by the council a chief of the fire department in the month of April, and bi-annially thereafter. Upon such election and qualification the chief engineer shall appoint his assistants. The present incumbent commencing his term in April, 1893, and ending in April, 1895, and to have all powers conferred by this ordinance.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief Fire Engineer to examine carefully at all times during the year, whenever occasions require it, every house, store, shop, mill, building or premises whatsoever, and at all places for the keeping of ashes, and to remove or abate, or cause to be removed or abated, in case of neglect or refusal of the owner or occupant of the premises, any cause from which immediate danger from fire may be apprehended; and he shall give to the proper owner, owners or occupant of the premises such directions to remove, abate or repair, as he may deem necessary, to avoid danger from fire; and any person refusing or failing to obey any reasonable order or direction of such officer within ten days after notice, shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be fined thereby by the mayor in any sum not exceeding fifty ($50) dollars, or imprisoned in the city prison not more than ten days, or both, at the discretion of the mayor.

SEC. 4. The committee on fire department shall appoint, and the council confirm, all other members of the fire department, who shall serve during good behavior or until discharged and shall receive such compensation as the fire department committee may designate, subject to the approval of the council.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with or injure in any manner any fire engine, hose reel, hook and ladder wagon, harness, hose, poles and fire alarm boxes, or any other apparatus or any property connected with the fire department the property of the city; nor shall any person or persons purposely give any false alarm of fire, or mislead any member of the department as to the location or existence of fire. Any person violating any provision of this section shall on conviction thereof before the mayor be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the mayor.

SEC 6. The chief fire engineer and the committee on fire department shall prepare a systematic set of rules and regulations necessary in the control and management of the fire department in all its parts, and present the same for approval to the council, the whole or part of which, if approved by it, shall have the same force and effect as other ordinances of the city, and it is hereby made the duty of the chief engineer of the fire department to carry out and enforce the rules so and from time to time hereafter adopted.

SEC. 7. In case of the absence of the chief fire engineer his assistants, in the order of their rank, shall assume and perform (during his absence) all and singular the duties imposed upon his superior officer, and shall have the same powers as are conferred upon his superior officer, by this ordinance and the rules hereafter adopted

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive with any vehicle, car or locomotive over any of the hose when laid in any of the streets or alleys for service or exercise, or for any person to step on the same or do or cause any act to damage or injure the same, or in any way obstruct the city water company's hydrants so as to interfere with the use thereof. Any person found guilty before the mayor of such an act shall pay a fine not more than twenty-five dollars and costs.

SEC. 9. The chief fire engineer shall, in conjunction with the fire committee at all times have the apparatus of the fire department in good order and efficient repair, and in all cases when the cost of such repairs do not exceed twenty dollars, and are such as require immediate attention, the chief engineer shall cause the same to be made, certify the account therefor and report the same to the council at the first regular meeting thereafter. In all cases of repairs or improvements which are not of immediate or absolute necessity, the chief engineer shall submit the same to the city council for their approval before incurring such expense. In all cases where repairs are absolutely necessary, and the safety of property will be endangered before the council can act in the matter, the chief engineer shall have power to order such repairs to be made notwithstanding the cost therefor may exceed twenty dollars. The chief engineer shall have the same power and authority in ordering supplies for the fire department.

SEC. 10. The chief engineer shall receive for his services the sum of $150 per annum.

SEC. 11. This ordinance shall take effect after passage and publication.

Passed May 15, 1893.

E. L. HERING, President City Council.

Attest: E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.

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